The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Russian Empire in the East.

Decisive Defeat and Death of the Khan of Bokhara.

Another Oracular Speech by the Emperor of Franco.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Victory at Bokhara—The Capital Taken by Storm.

LONDON, Sunday, May 31.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bokharians in a pitched battle, in which the Khan of Bokhara was killed, and that the victorious Russians subsequently captured the capital, Bokhara, by storm.

Bokhara is the residence of the Khan, and contains his palace, upward of three hundred mosques and colleges, fourteen caravanseries for the accommodation of travelers, and several bazaars of great extent.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress at Rouen—Speech of Napoleon in reply to the Cardinal Archbishop.

PARIS, Sunday, May 31.

The Emperor NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE visited Rouen to-day, where they were received with great ceremony and rejoicing by the authorities and citizens.

The Emperor made a speech, in which he publicly returned his thanks, and the thanks of the Empress, to the Mayor of Rouen, for the energetic and efficient measures of relief which had been provided by the Municipal Government for the poor of the city during the past severe Winter, and expressed the hope that their sufferings were now ended.

In his reply to an address from the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, the Emperor declared: "We will not sever our love of God from our love country."

In the evening the Emperor and Empress returned to Paris.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Squadron En Route for Antwerp.

LISBON, Sunday, May 31.

The United States squadron, with Admiral FARRAGUT on board, sailed yesterday from the Tagus for Antwerp.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A United States Steamer an Unwelcome Visitor—The Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 28.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* arrived here to-day from the Sandwich Islands. She is reported as having left Honolulu because of the intimation that the King regarded her presence as a menace. Considerable sensitiveness prevails in certain circles in Honolulu relative to American doings.

The smoke from the Hawaiian volcano still fills the air for several hundred miles at sea.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Alleged Fraudulent Mining Claim—Conflict with Indians—Fire at Jackson, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, May 26.

The *Bulletin* and *Alta* of this city pronounce the Garrahan Quicksilver Land Claims, now before Congress, a fraud, and show by the records that it has been so declared by the United States Courts in California. The claim has been much complicated by extending the original location so as to cover the New Idrea Quicksilver Mines. The plea for the bill on the ground of preventing a quicksilver monopoly by the New Almaden Company, is met by stating that three or four other mines are now producing quicksilver in California, and it is estimated that ten different furnaces will be in operation before the close of the present year.

Republican ratification meetings are being held throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, May 27.

An official report from Capt. MUNSON announces the result of a conflict with a party of thirty or forty Indians in the vicinity of Paradise Valley, North Eastern California, May 7. Capt. MUNSON's force consisted of fifty men belonging to Ninth Infantry and Eighth Cavalry. The Indians occupied a strong position in the mountains, but were driven from it after four hours' fighting, with a loss of several killed. The troops lost one killed and two wounded. Nearly all of the Indians were armed with rifles.

The grade of the Western Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco is advancing rapidly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 28.

A fire occurred at Jackson last night, which destroyed property valued at $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, May 29.

P. B. READING, one of the first American citizens of California, who has resided here twenty-five years, died on his farm. In 1851 he came within a few votes of being elected Governor on the Whig ticket.

Arrived, North American Steamship Company's steamer *Nebraska*, from Panama.

The new Pacific Union Express Company will begin business here on Monday.

Sailed, steamer *Idaho*, for Honolulu.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, May 31.

A large meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX, which was addressed by Mr. JOHN A. PETERS, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and others. Mr. HAMLIN, after speaking in very strong terms for Gen. GRANT, testified to the integrity and ability of Mr. COLFAX, declaring that "he is a true man—one whose purity of private life is a guarantee that he will do no public wrong."

Fire at Memphis, Tenn.—Confirmation Services.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 31.

A fire broke out in D. E. ANDERSON's grocery store, on the corner of Third and Adams streets, last night, and communicated to JOYCE's livery stable, both of which were consumed. Several horses were burned. At one time it was thought impossible to save the Northern Station House, adjoining the stable, and accordingly all the prisoners were turned loose, including one for murder. JOYCE's loss is $3,000; no insurance. ANDERSON's loss is $1,200; fully insured.

Bishop THRAN to-day administered the rite of confirmation to 200 candidates.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, May 31.

A fire occurred at Woodford's Corner this morning, which destroyed the house belonging to CHARLES H. STEVENS, with the store occupied by DEMING & NASON, and the house of FREDERICK BURNELL. The loss is about $8,000; insurance $6,000.

NEW-YORK.

Extra Session of the State Senate Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 31.

It is understood that Gov. FENTON will issue a call for an extra session of the Senate for Executive business, while the members are here as a Court of Impeachment.

In the meantime he will hold all the bills now in his possession unsigned, in which Democrats have a special interest, until after this Executive session has been held.

The Opening of Bayou Monchais—Domestic Difficulty in St. Louis—Attempt to Secure the Release of McCeole.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 31.

The delegation of gentlemen who represent the Merchants' Exchange of Mobile have arrived here, to present to the merchants of this city the feasibility and importance of opening Bayou Monchais, and giving direct water communication between the Mississippi River and Mobile. A meeting of the merchants has been called for to-morrow, when the matter will be discussed.

Mr. CRABTREE, father of LOTTA, the actress, had some difficulty with his wife, which resulted in his taking from his wife's trunk $25,000 in Government bonds and $10,000 in greenbacks, the earnings of his daughter, and leaving the next morning for New-York. He also struck his daughter, and carried off all her jewelry, leaving her and her mother without money, and an unpaid board bill. CRABTREE announced his purpose of returning to England and live at his ease off his daughter's earnings. The affair has created a good deal of feeling here, where LOTTA is a great favorite.

Gov. FLETCHER and a number of prominent persons have telegraphed to Gov. BAKER, requesting him to release MCCOOLE from confinement.

Another Postponement of the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 31.

It is now probable that the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS will be postponed until October, as the counsel on both sides have agreed to that time. The witnesses, however, had been subpœnaed for next Wednesday. Mr. DAVIS has not arrived here, in view of the probability of the postponement.

Postponement of the Tennessee Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, May 31.

The State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Tennessee announce in the *Press and Times* to-morrow a postponement of the State Convention from the 11th of June to the second Wednesday in August. The Convention is called to nominate an electoral ticket,

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen of Hebron, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.

Mr. E. P. BUELL, of Hebron, a prominent business man and a Republican politician, sixty years of age, committed suicide on Saturday by cutting his throat. Ill health for a few days had affected his mind. He was formerly a merchant, but of late had engaged in the manufacture of wrapping paper.

Attempted Suicide at Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sunday, May 31.

LEVI PARTRIDGE, Cashier of the First National Bank of Seneca Falls, while in a state of temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat at the Syracuse House this morning. He will probably recover.

The Presbyterian General Conference.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sunday, May 31.

In the General Conference of the New School Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, it was agreed to hold the next meeting at the Church of the Covenant, New-York City, within a short distance of the Old Brick Church, where the Old School will meet.

Sabbath School Pic-Nic—Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, May 30.

The pic-nic of the Methodist Sabbath Schools of Nashville, Edgefield, Franklin, Brentwood, Spring Hill, Columbia and Pulaski took place to-day near Franklin Field. About 4,600 children and a large number of adults were present.

June Meeting of the Narragansett Park Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 31.

The June meeting of the Narragansett Park Association commences June 16, and will last three days. The entries, which close Tuesday, promise to be large.

Drowning Casualty at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, May 31.

PETER VAN NESS, a well-known and very respectable citizen, was drowned in the Hudson River this morning, by the upsetting of his sail-boat. His body has not been recovered.

The Annual Masonic Convention.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 31.

Thirty delegates to the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons, in New York City, left here to-day.

Death of Capt. Henry C. Brandt.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, May 27.

Capt. HENRY C. BRANDT, well known as Freedmen's Bureau Agent for St. Peter's Parish, S. C., but who has generally kept his headquarters in Savannah, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his room, No. 16 City Hotel Building. His disease was congestion of the lungs, with which he has been troubled for years, but more seriously within a few weeks. Deceased was a Prussian by birth, came to this country and served in the Federal army with distinction, was wounded, and received the appointment of Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps. Under the system first adopted by the Government after the close of the war, he was detailed as Freedmen's Bureau Agent for St. Peter's Parish, and conducted himself in that position in a way to win golden opinions from everybody. He gave the white people their rights, protected the blacks, but made the able-bodied ones work; he fed the indigent of both colors, but none who were not unavoidably poor. Under the new Freedmen's Bureau arrangement he was transferred from the army to a civil capacity, with the same pay and exercising the same functions. He had recently been ordered to a new district, having been succeeded in St. Peter's Parish by Capt. YOUNG. He leaves a wife and daughter, who reside in New-York.

Letter from a Cheyenne Vigilance Committee.

The following communication was addressed to the Cheyenne *Rocky Mountain Star*, of April 9:

DEAR SIR: As much feeling and excitement has been caused by the murder of THEODORE LANDGRAEBER, one of our most valued citizens, and as there has been an attempt to fasten the guilt of the murder upon the Vigilantes, it is no more than just and proper, not only to the bereaved family, but to an outraged public, that the Vigilance Committee have the right, and believe it to be their solemn duty to deny, in toto, of having had anything to do, either by counsel or advice, with the murder of said LANDGRAEBER. That the Committee did hang MARTIN, MORGAN and others, they neither deny nor wish to.

If the dear public knew each and every one composing the Committee it would forever set at rest the belief that they were guilty of the murder of LANDGRAEBER.

Truth is mighty, and will some day demonstrate to this outraged people that the Vigilantes are innocent, and that they will hold the murderers to a strict account for the shooting of LANDGRAEBER.

By order of the VIGILANCE COMMITEE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Gen. GRANT's letter of acceptance, and also that of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, were written yesterday, and have been placed in the hands of Gov. HAWLEY, President of the convention, who left for the North to-night. The letters will be made public to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

The speech which Gen. SCHENCK has prepared and will deliver to-morrow is expected to have a material effect upon the caucus which meets to-morrow night to consider the question of adjournment and the status of legislation. The feeling is strong for an adjournment as early as the 1st of July, but unless a great deal of important business is overslaughed, this cannot be effected; indeed a session until the 1st of August will be scarcely long enough to settle two important matters, viz.: The revision of the Tax bill and the admission of such Southern States as have ratified their constitutions, to say nothing of five contested election cases still remaining, the Senate Funding bill, and various other matters. Many members are not inclined to take into consideration the fact that ninety of the best days of the session were practically lost by the impeachment trial, during which time not more than three or four bills reached the President, and these of small importance. Much valuable time is also now being consumed by the quarrel over the dead carcass of impeachment, which Mr. BUTLER opens in the House every day.

A strong effort will be made to-morrow night to agree upon carrying through only two or three of the main features of the Tax bill, including the whisky tax, and postponing the administrative part thereof until next session. Gen. SCHENCK, however, maintains stoutly that it will be useless to reduce the tax on whisky, unless the reforms proposed in the administration of the law are also adopted and carried out; and others agree with him in the belief that Congress cannot safely adjourn and leave the party with no results for the session but defeat on impeachment. Completed reconstruction and a revised tax law are deemed essential elements of success in the campaign.

COL. WOOLEY.

The attorneys of Col. WOOLEY, the imprisoned witness, intend making public a denial of some of the statements made by Messrs. BUTLER and BINGHAM in the House regarding that gentleman. They assert that the only question at issue is the manner in which WOOLEY disposed of the $16,000 traced to his possession, and insist that he made no conflicting statements regarding it which cannot be explained satisfactorily to all unprejudiced minds. They also insist that the apparent contradiction in the testimony of WOOLEY and that of SHERIDAN SHOOK is susceptible of a similar explanation.

They further state that in the suppressed portion of THURLOW WEED's testimony, a statement will be found from that gentleman explaining that the much-talked-of meeting of WOOLEY and others in his rooms at the Astor House was entirely accidental; that during the meeting Mr. WEED incidentally referred to the fact that some one had proposed to purchase the votes of Radical Senators on the impeachment question; that some one had said Senator POMEROY would agree to sell his own vote and two others for $30,000; that the gentlemen present declared their disbelief in the possibility of such a transaction, and that no purpose to undertake it was agreed to or attempted by them at that or any other time. They also declare that Judge BINGHAM's assertion that WOOLEY started out with the avowed intent of purchasing votes is not sustained by the evidence, and repeat WOOLEY's offer to answer all questions pertinent to impeachment affairs that may be propounded to him.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. SCHOFIELD will assume the duties of Secretary of War to-morrow morning. He has not yet received his commission, but it will be handed him to-night or to-morrow. He is not required to resign his position in the army, but Gen. GRANT can grant him leave of absence, or as Secretary of War he can grant himself the necessary leave. The law prohibiting army officers from holding both civil and military position applies only to diplomatic appointments. The only other law upon the subject prohibits any officer from receiving the pay of more than one position. The question of Gen. SCHOFIELD's successor in command of the First Military District is attracting much attention in military circles. Gen. HOWARD is mentioned as likely to be assigned, as he is the only available officer of the requisite rank besides Gen. ROUSSEAU, who is still here, and whose appointment would probably not be acceptable to either the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief. If Gen. HOWARD is selected, GORDON GRANGER would make a push for the Freedmen's Bureau, and close things up with a rush. It expires by limitation of law on the 1st of July. The bill extending it another year, and providing for the continuation of its educational features, which passed the House, still hangs in the Senate. It would be a national calamity to have the educational features of the Bureau, now giving such great promise of success, pass from the control of Gen. HOWARD. Until a successor is appointed, the command of the Virginia Military District devolves upon the ranking officer, Brevet Major-Gen. ORLANDO WILCOX, now commanding at Lynchburg.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

The debate on the Arkansas bill in the Senate is a fair indication of the length of time required to consider important questions in that body. This bill has been debated nearly a week and is not yet concluded. Mr. DRAKE is charged with a speech which was choked off on Saturday only to come in on Monday, after which it is hoped a vote will be reached. Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report the bill so amended as to provide for the immediate inauguration of the officers elect, and their continued protection by the military, and that the State be not admitted until she has adopted the fourteenth amendment, was rejected, as also was Mr. FERRY's amendment to admit the State without conditions. Mr. WILSON urges the passage of the bill as it came from the House, which will probably be done to-morrow.

THE ADMISSION OF FLORIDA.

A delegation from Florida, consisting of Hon. HARRISON REED, Governor elect, W. H. GLEASON, Lieutenant-Governor, C. M. HAMILTON, Congressman, United States District-Attorney BOYNTON, and others, have arrived here for the purpose of urging the early admission of their State into the Union.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Much interest is felt in the municipal election which occurs here to-morrow, and the contest promises to be very close. Last year the Republicans carried the city ticket by an average majority of 2,500 in a registry of 18,004, in which the whites had a majority of 1,580. This year the registry is increased to 20,000. The white vote increases 2,219 and the colored vote decreases 216, giving the whites a majority in the registration of 4,015. The causes of this increase in the registered white vote are these: Last year a large number of whites were so chagrined at the enactment of negro suffrage that they preferred defeat to going to the polls to vote by the side of black citizens. They have learned wisdom through defeat, laid aside their prejudices in part, and have a much better prospect of success in consequence. This fact, together with the fact that the blacks are not so enthusiastic on the subject of suffrage as last year, when the novelty of the privilege was a great attraction to them, renders the contest much closer than it was then. In addition the Democratic candidate, Mr. GIVEN, is personally a very popular business man, while the Republican candidate, SAYLES J. BOWEN, Esq., the City Postmaster, though an excellent executive officer and a faithful adherent to principle, is personally unpopular with the business men of the city. The indications are that the Republicans will carry the city by a reduced majority, with an aggregate vote fully as large as last year.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

The following is copied from the Hawaiian *Gazette* of March 25, received here to-day.

"On Saturday last Her Majesty, Queen EMMA, went aboard the *Stonewall*, accompanied by His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. She remained upon the ship about an hour, during which Commander BROWN showed to the party the various detail and contrivances of his novel craft. Her Majesty, Queen EMMA, received at dinner yesterday Commander BROWN of the *Stonewall*, Col SPAULDING, Acting United States Minister, and others.

The Queen was very much pleased to welcome Commander BROWN, who was in command of the vessel which carried her to Mount Vernon while she was here.

The islanders visited the vessel in large numbers and were very much astonished at her appearance."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, May 31.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Impeachment Managers intend to examine to-morrow Gen. ADAMS, whose name appears in connection with the testimony heretofore taken.

THE OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House will take up the Ohio contested election case this week. The majority of the Committee give the seat to Mr. DELANO, the contestant, stating the majority to be 81. The minority of the Committee, Representatives KERR and CHANLER, claim that Mr. MORGAN, the sitting member, was elected by 742 majority.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. EDMUND COOPER yesterday ceased to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by the expiration of the six months' term of appointment, the Senate having some time ago rejected his nomination.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department yesterday, inclosing two $1,000 7.30 notes. It was postmarked New-York, May 29, but contained no evidence whatever which could lead to the discovery of the sender. The numbers of the inclosed notes were carefully cut out, and the address, namely: "Treasury Department, Washington," had been taken from a newspaper and pasted on the envelope. The interior contained the words, cut from a former newspaper paragraph in a previously announced conscience case: "This money rightfully belongs to the United States." The notes will be placed to the credit of the Treasury Department.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen May 16 and Southampton May 19, arrived at this port last night with two days' later advices than were previously at hand by the *Scotia*.

ABYSSINIA.

Details of the Capture of Magdala and the Death of King Theodore—Massacre of Prisoners Before the Surrender.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MAGDALA, Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

Magdala has been taken, and THEODORE, killed by his own hand, lies, under the guard of a British sentry, in the last and strongest of the wondrous series of his strongholds. I have already told you that all the European prisoners were free, and yesterday, on the capture of Magdala, the Abyssinian prisoners also—the picked men and leading nobility of the country, kept by the tyrant as hostages each for the slavery of his own province—had their chains knocked off.

The Abyssinian Expedition has terminated with all the success for which the most sanguine ever hoped—far more than most of us ever dared to expect—and the force has now nothing to do but to make its way as quickly as possible out of this inhospitable, uninteresting country, men thinking little of the terrible journey before them, now that their faces are no longer turned from home. That Magdala would be taken at more or less cost of blood and treasure nobody indeed ever doubted, but up to the very last moment it was thought not improbable that THEODORE would escape, to become again, perhaps, at some future day, the oppressor of his country, and thus one of the objects of the Expedition would be left unaccomplished or indefinitely postponed, while as a prisoner in our hands he would have been an obvious source of embarrassment. His death is therefore universally regarded with unmixed satisfaction. It would be affectation to pity a tyrant who himself knew no pity, who was as unscrupulous and crafty as he was cruel, and who had indeed every reason to style himself the Scourge of God sent to punish the people. He has met with a death far more merciful than he dealt out to betterment, and far more honorable than any trait in his character, except, perhaps, his dauntless bravery and invincible determination, deserved. Those few to whom these qualities recommended him to some sort of mercy, had only to look for a moment into the fearful charnal-house, the loathsome human shambles which was yesterday exposed to our horrified gaze as we neared Magdala, and every lingering trace of compassion at once disappeared. We had been told by his prisoners, our fellow-countrymen, that the day before the arrival of the British army, THEODORE had summoned all the prisoners to his presence, and had in cold blood butchered over 300 of them, some with his own hand, almost within sight and hearing of the rest, who momentarily expected the same fate. But though details of this kind make one shudder, the mind of a civilized man, whose whole experience runs counter to a wild faith in the actual existence of such atrocities, somehow cannot fully realize them, or take in their whole terrible import. Yesterday, however, nothing was left to the imagination, the tragedy was forced in all its naked horror upon our revolted senses. A strange smell, for which there was no apparent cause, made some of our party look over the edge of a steep cliff, almost within a few yards of the spot from which the guns were beginning to play upon Magdala, and there, on a ledge about 50 feet below them, lay two large heaps of mingled human bodies, closely piled upon each other in ghastly confusion, their limbs protruding from the mass in all sorts of repulsive attitudes and contortions, and presenting altogether a scene of horror such as no pen could adequately describe, could any pen be found to undertake the task. Here was the worst, though not by any means the worst, specimen of the pious handiwork of the self-elected Scourge of God. More commonly he mutilated and disabled his victims, leaving them to die of their wounds, or to the more tender mercy of the hyena. On Dalanta one of the force picked up two human hands, evidently not long cut off. The only exceptionally prudent feature in this last massacre was its unusual wantonness. The victims were, many of them, prisoners for very slight offences, and men of no importance, who might with perfect safety have been set free. THEODORE feared the expense of keeping them during a siege, and considered it perhaps derogatory to his dignity to let them go, so he massacred them. It is impossible to feel pity for such a man. His courage and resolution barely suffice to check a regret that even a soldier's death befell him. Many a British soldier swore as he looked down into the foul pit that if THEODORE that day fell into his hands the victims should not be unrevenged.

After the fatigues and strangely excitingscenes and incidents of the last few days, a sudden quiet, in its way scarcely less strange, has come over the camp, and there is a general lull like the calm which follows a storm. The object of the expedition over, and its one enemy no more, the most vigilant and active of the force seem to think that they have a right to go to sleep. Many have done so literally, having lost their way among the precipices in the darkness when coming down from Magdala, and having had to pass a cold night on the mountain with no food or little rest. From my tent, around which Babel has hitherto reigned supreme, I can now hear scarce a sound, save the occasional croak of a raven, expressing doubtless his satisfaction at the goods just enacted around Magdala, or the distant mutterings of thunder preceding the storm that deluges our camping ground nearly every afternoon, and which yesterday almost blinded the storming party, proving far more troublesome than the thin, scanty fire of the enemy as they advanced to the attack. I gladly take advantage of the unhoped-for quiet, only praying that it may last, to try to send you a clear account of what happened yesterday, though perhaps to make it intelligible I ought to preface it by a very brief diary of the preceding days, as my last hurried, disconnected letter may have left in the minds of your readers only a vague notion of when and how each event occurred. It was then, just nine days ago, late in the afternoon of Good Friday, that THEODORE made his unexpected attack on Col. MILWARD's force. Disheartened by a crushing defeat when he had been led to expect an easy victory, and finding his troops utterly demoralized and deserting in large numbers, he next day tried to obtain favorable terms, but was reluctantly compelled to consent to the unconditional surrender of the prisoners. Many came into our camp the same night, and all were safe in it before the next day. THEODORE was then given twenty-four hours to surrender himself and Magdala, for subject himself to an attack. He made no reply, but early next morning—yesterday—the camp was full of rumors, as usual contradictory, of his flight by night from Magdala, and of a wholesale massacre of the Abyssinian hostages. Some of his leading men came early into camp to give themselves up as prisoners, and to surrender Selassee, the lofty peak which on the north commands Magdala, and reported that nearly all THEODORE's army had deserted him. Before 8 o'clock it was known on trustworthy authority that THEODORE had indeed fled from Magdala, but had returned almost immediately, probably on finding his retreat cut off by the fierce Wollo Gallas, his bitter foes, who, since his defeat on Friday, had been swarming eagerly round him, like bloodhounds on the scent of wounded prey. Driven to desperation he was now standing savagely at bay, prepared to defend Magdala itself to the last, and sell his life as dearly as he could. Before 10 all the troops here (except a small baggage guard)—two brigades, mustering about 5,000 men, were marshaled in order of attack, under Sir CHARLES STAVELEY, on the terrace which formed the principal scene of Friday's encounter, immediately under Fahla, prepared to ascend the road up to it, made by THEODORE for his guns, and carried through Islamgee (his camp) to Selassee, which projects, about a mile further on, slightly northeast, and to Magdala about the same distance, which projects slightly southwest. These three hills form, in fact, a sort of roughly shaped T, except that Selassee and Magdala slant outward on either side away from Fahla, instead of being at right angles to it, and as they all flank and protect each other, and are connected by a mountain, isolated and rising many hundred feet above the plain, and with its sides broken up into scarps and terraces, most of them perfectly precipitous, they form together a natural stronghold, which, perhaps, has not its parallel in the known world. There are, I think I may say, without exaggeration, fifty places between Fahla and Magdala at which a small, well-equipped force could make a good stand against vastly superior numbers. Of the strength of Magdala itself, it is, perhaps, impossible to give an adequate idea. It is protected by lofty, almost overhanging cliffs, so precipitous that a cat could not climb them, except at two points, north and south, at each of which a steep, narrow path leads up to a strong gateway. It was by the northern gateway, as being on the side commanded by Selassee, that our troops had to effect an entrance.

However, their task yesterday morning was mere child's play compared with what it might have been. Fahla was deserted, and Islamgee and Selassee were in the hands of friends. It was not thought necessary even to advance up the road by Fahla in skirmishing order, but the troops moved slowly in dense columns, the cavalry being left on the low ground around the Ambain order to prevent the flight of any armed party, and some of Capt. MURRAY's Armstrongs being placed in a position to open fire on Selassee, in the possible, though very improbable, event of its being reoccupied by THEODORE, or of the treachery of the party who had deserted from him and offered to place the hill in British hands. Lieut. SPEEDY had also been sent on, as an additional precaution, with a small escort of the Third Light Cavalry under Col. LOCH, to watch the northern entrance to Magdala, and keep the Chief Engineer-in-Chief informed of all that went on. It was not, of course, intended that this small party should do any fighting unless they were attacked or found THEODORE or any of his men trying to leave Magdala, but their early appearance on the scene led most unexpectedly to a sort of burlesque rehearsal of the siege that occurred later on. They had a long time to wait idle, drawn up on a spot commanding a view of the southern gate, while the rest of the troops were slowly making their way up THEODORE's very steep road; and, encouraged, perhaps, by their inactivity, a few of the enemy's cavalry, THEODORE himself, it is said, among them, left Magdala and began galloping wildly about the plain beneath, firing occasional shots, though apparently rather in bravado than in the hope of hitting anybody, and challenging the Third Light Cavalry to come on and fight them. They recognized Lieut. SPEEDY as THEODORE's "Basha Feilka," and especially challenged him; but, much to his disgust, Col. LOCH objected to his going out, being in hopes that the whole party, if unattacked, might be tempted near enough for a cavalry charge cutting them off from Magdala. However their manœuvres beginning to look suspiciously like an attempt to escape from Magdala, a few of the Third Light Cavalry were thrown forward, in skirmishing order, but with instructions not to fire. Just then a small body of infantry came round from the other side of the Selassee, and seeing this manœuvre and also themselves coming in for a few shots, probably thought that a fight was going on, and returned the fire with a vigorous volley from their sniders. One Snider makes many. In another instant every man anywhere near with a rifle in his hand was banging and blazing away as if all his prospects in this world and in the next depended upon the number of charges he could get rid of in a minute. This naturally created an impression that an action was going on somewhere, and a general scamper was at once made to a spot which commanded a better view of the plain before Magdala, and on which, to the great delight of the scamperers, some of THEODORE's guns and mortars were unexpectedly found. An artillery officer, Lieut. NOLAN, happening to be one of the party, promptly resolved to use their own guns against the enemy if possible, and this being considered apparently in the light of a humorous practical joke by a few civilians and "loafers" escaped from their staff or regimental duties to the front, a sort of combined siege of Magdala was carried on by force of all arms, dresses and undresses for more than an hour. One of these excursions led, oddly enough to the unearthing of M. BARDEL, the Frenchman who had been suspected of poisoning THEODORE's mind against the captives. On the first of the enemy's guns being fired by Lieut. NOLAN, a woman rushed out frantically from a small tent near the line of fire, evidently under the impression that her tent was about to undergo a heavy cannonade, and with vehement gesticulations offered to capitulate. The tent was entered, and there in bed, to the intense astonishment of every one, was found a woman, who proved to be M. BARDEL. If he had been well, he would, I fear, have run some risk of a few complimentary kicks, since he is naturally unpopular among the fellow-countrymen of the captives. But he was down with fever, evidently very ill, so the only revenge taken was to carry him off to the rear, as his tent between two fires was not in a safe position. He was apparently the last inhabitant left in the deserted collection of small grass huts, very like beehives, with which the Abyssinians form a temporary camp, and which cover the Magdala mountain. It is odd that THEODORE should not, in accordance with his usual policy, have thought the Frenchman worth the trouble either of killing or keeping, instead of thus leaving him to his fate. He had a very narrow escape of tasting the mercy of the gentle GALLAS. Two hours after his tent was moved, these treebooters were swarming about the huts and carrying off everything they could lay their hands on, under cover of the British fire, until a few rockets, ingeniously misdirected, made the place too hot for them.

After this incident the siege of Magdala was resumed, and, to the intense gratification of the besieging force, one round shot from THEODORE's own gun was sent bobbing along the ground sufficiently near him and his small party to induce them to retreat into Magdala, and desist from the attempt they had hitherto been making to carry a gun up there. After this the firing ceased altogether on the part of the besieged, and became very languid on the part of the besiegers. As this bombardment, however well-meant and amusing to all concerned, was not altogether business-like, nor on the whole calculated to end this siege of the great stronghold of Magdala in a suitable aspect, your readers may perhaps wonder how it happened that it was allowed to go on so long without interruption. I believe that Sir ROBERT NAPIER and Sir CHARLES STAVELEY, who were some distance in the rear, seeing the troops and artillery brought up and so disposed about Selassee and the neighborhood as best to command Magdala, were told that the first rifle volley was occasioned by THEODORE's having ordered a battue of the Abyssinian prisoners, and that the guns subsequently fired were stray shots sent by his men at our advance guard. Of course, when they came up near enough to know what was really going on, the amateur siege ceased, and shortly after 2 o'clock, after about 2 o'clock, the real siege began.

I feel that as a patriot, perhaps, the less I say of this siege the better. It was far less amusing than the former, and scarcely more effective. For two hours a cannonade of shot, shell and rockets, heavy enough, one would have thought, to disturb the complacency of Cronstadt, was kept up on a collection of unprotected huts, made of grass and thatched straw, without setting one of them on fire, or producing the very slightest impression on the point at which the fire was principally directed—the gateway by which the storming party, the Thirty-third, were to force an entrance into Magdala. When they advanced they found the gate and the protecting stockade near it every where as they would have been had not a shot been fired, and within Magdala itself scarcely a trace could be found of all the heavy firing that had gone on without it. The utmost effect that even its most vehement admirers claim for the artillery was that it frightened most of THEODORE's men out of the fortress, and thus saved the lives of the storming party.

This failure is not to be ascribed to the fault either of the guns or of the men who worked them. The truth is that THEODORE's army was known to be so utterly disheartened and demoralized, and to be as a body so little attached to him from any motive but fear, that, despite the strength of Magdala, it was not expected that a formidable resistance would be made, or any serious difficulty found in taking it. The siege was really almost a matter of form, and the chief object of the bombardment to frighten what few troops the King had left. Everybody turned out, as if to a grand review, and it is a fact, although at home people will find some difficulty in believing it, that the engineers and sappers who led the storming party up the steep path to the northern gate, found, at the last moment, that they had no powder bags or other means of forcing the gateway, which was of immense strength, and blocked up by a mass of huge stones. For fully half an hour the storming party remained, most of them huddled helplessly in the pass, and if Major COOPER, who commanded them, had not found a way into the place over the stockade near the gate, there might have been a heavy loss of life. As it was, fifty determined men might have done great mischief, but luckily THEODORE had not apparently more than half a dozen—his principal chiefs—who really meant to die at their post in his cause. The greater part of his small army probably fled during the bombardment, and the rest as soon as the Brunsh began to clamber up the stockade. Although they had every advantage of position, and might have fired with their eyes shut upon the troops massed in the narrow path below, not one of our men was killed, and only about ten wounded in the path, a few being touched by stray shots elsewhere. Even of these ten two or three—among them Major PRITCHARD, who led the engineers—were, it is believed struck by British bullets, the men keeping up an objectless fire in spite of the interference of their own officers and the General in command, Sir CHARLES STAVELY, himself. At first the perfect *feu d'enfer* raised by the Sniders, as the head of the storming column moved up the path, did, no doubt, admirable service. Volley followed volley with a blinding, deafening vehemence and rapidity, and showers of bullets rattled, without an instant's intermission, round every crack and crevice of the gate and adjoining stockade, leaving scarcely an inch of wall or rock unexplored from which an opposing shot could safely be fired, such as might well have shaken a far cooler and more experienced foe than the Abyssinian. But, as usual, the Sniders could not be stopped in time. The artillery, too, did all it could to cover up to the latest moment the advance of the column, but it was not within effective range. It had not been thought worth while to lose the time required for bringing the big guns and mortars over the very difficult ground, near Islamgee and Selassee, within working distance. Why, however, the little mountain guns were not brought nearer the Magdala gate it is difficult to see. If Col. PENN's battery, which did such good service in the fight of Friday, had been placed within 500 or 600 yards—which could have been done with far less risk of loss than had to be incurred subsequently by the storming party—it would in every probability have effected a breach in the gate or palisades. As it was it remained about 1,500 yards off, making very pretty practice, which would have been charming at a review, but which did about as much real damage, except in the way of scaring the enemy, as would have been done by firing from Woolwich Common.

Magdala is so remarkable a stronghold—so emphatically one in ten thousand—that some of our engineers, with something of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger's* feeling about a "pretty quarrel," are disgusted that it was not stoutly defended and more scientifically attacked. But, as a civilian, I may perhaps be permitted to congratulate all lovers of peace upon the unexpectedly fortunate turn which events have taken. A luckier blunder than that made in carrying a small force within too tempting reach of THEODORE was never made. If THEODORE's army had remained from the first in Magdala and faced the British with anything like the pluck and ignorant confidence with which they made their spirited sally from Fahla, there might, indeed, have been an uncommonly pretty siege, but there would also have been an uncommonly ugly "butcher's bill." Friday's ruinous defeat caught them their hopeless inferiority, and their dread of THEODORE gave way to a greater dread of the foreign foe.

The consequence was that a very small number stood by him to the last. It is said that 80 dead bodies have been found within Magdala. If so, I fear that many of the slain were not fighting men, for I myself counted the bodies near the gateway, at which nearly all the fighting occurred, and I could not find more than ten, and at least half of these were THEODORE's chiefs, distinguished from the common soldiers by their shirts of colored silk. These few men stood by him to the last with desperate devotion, but the rest must have made a very poor stand, or our troops would have suffered far more. As it is, it is little short of miraculous that even six men, bent on selling their lives dearly, and with good arms in their hands, (nearly a dozen English breech-loades have been found in Magdala,) should have failed to kill one man out of a dense columan advancing up such an ascent as that to Magdala—it would have been less surprising if they had been killed a hundred men than that they should have failed to kill one. The escape of our troops on Friday was strange enough, considering that they did not attempt to take much advantage of their skill as marksmen and skirmishers to keep under cover, but went at once into the open in exposed masses. Still what escape may be accounted for by the fact that the immense superiority of their firearms no doubt enabled the British to keep the Abyssinians at a comparative safe distance. But yesterday the Thirty-third and Engineers were for some time massed together within a few feet of the men firing upon them.

THEODORE's body was found, not near those of his chiefs in the gateway, but alone on the hill above. After sending you a telegram to say that he had killed himself, I heard that the Commander-in-Chief had telegraphed home that he was killed in battle, and this now seems to be the belief of those who are perhaps likely to know best. As I do not wish it to be supposed that, in order to send off a sensational telegram, I accepted the first statement made to me, you will, I trust, permit me to explain that I was relying upon the opinion of a surgeon whose high professional reputation fully entitled me to take him as an authority. I happened to be near Dr. LUMSDAINE when he examined the body, then still warm, and was told by him that he believed THEODORE to

SECTARIAN LEGISLATION.

Action of the New-York Legislature—Reasons Given for It—Their Fallacy—History of Roman Catholic Schools—Their Attempts to be Endowed—Danger of the Republic.

THE BEECHES, Friday, May 15, 1868.

The donations in 1866, so far as any sectarian influences can be supposed to be involved were, to Protestants, $75,217 21; to Catholics, $10,000. In 1867, to Protestants, $104,000; to Catholics, $90,000; in 1868, to Protestants, $54,000; to Catholics, $77,-010 58.—NEW-YORK TIMES.

I have seen nothing so astonishing, and nothing so dangerous in the pohtics of the country, as what the above paragraph imports. After passing through three centuries, partly in Europe and partly here, of political conflict and agitation, in order to get rid of this evil, are we to have it reintroduced into this Republic? Upon what principle does the State of New-York make *donations* to any body, much less to any religious society or school? I think the TIMES will do a service to the public, who do not understand such things, by stating how this began, and on what principle it is founded. What is the idea at the bottom of it? I assure you, if I were in New-York I would vote for no living man, Republican or Democrat, Protestant or Romanist, who would sustain such legislation as that, because it strikes at the root of all equal rights and republican principles. It is dangerous in the extreme, and ought to be opposed by all true Americans. In the TIMES of the 12th inst. you give the facts of this legislation, and some of the reasons given for it; though those reasons (which perhaps you do not know as well as I do) are not the true ones. I understand something of this subject; and, as it will soon engage public attention, I will state what are the true agencies at work, and hereafter may give you some history of them. Among other things you say:

"They say that these church schools contain about 25,000 scholars, for which the public is asked to pay only about $125,000, while the public schools take about $2,800,000 for a little over 100,000 scholars. They say, moreover, that there is not room in the public schools for these 25,000, and that even if there were, the children are necessarily so ragged and dirty that they would not be admitted to the pubuc schools."

Is not that the most extraordinary statement ever put in a public paper? Is not your school-tax levied upon all for the benefit of all? And, if there be not room for all children, will they not be increased till there is room? Would you get those 25,000 children into the Public Schools if there was room for a million? And will the Public Schools refuse admittance to ragged children? All this is pure nonsense—intended only to blind and deceive unthinking people. Why do these Church Schools exist at all? Inquire into that and you will get somewhere near the truth. Several attempts have been made in Ohio to do what New-York so blindly and willingly does. There it is understood, and the people will overthrow any politician who would even seem to aid sectarian schools.

Why do these Church schools exist? I will tell you. The Roman Catholics have from the beginning been opposed to the public schools. At first it was alleged that sectarian books were used—that is, Protestant books—which spoke ill of Catholics. To some extent this was true of our old school books. But that was remedied. Publishers soon found out the objection and took religion, and almost morals and patriotism, out of the books. We could teach reading, writing, geography and figures, without religion, and so Christianity was as nearly as possible banished from the public schools, and the fruits of it you are now reaping in the increasing indifference to religion. So much was done to satisfy the Romanists; but they were no more satisfied than before. What is the matter? The Bible is the matter. Most of the School Boards were not willing to give up the Bible. But the School Board of Cincinnati, and probably others, offered, as an olive branch, to introduce the Douay Bible (the Romanist translation) for the Catholics. But even that did not answer. The fact is (and that truth cannot be got rid of) that unless the Catholics can make the public schools serve their purposes they do not want them. What next? Then they preferred building their own parish schools to letting their children take their chances in the public schools. They call the public schools "Godless." But why "Godless." The Bible is read there, most of the teachers are Christian, and the children free to go and come. But these Romanist schools are rather costly, and if they can make the State pay for them it will suit them exactly, and unless you at once strike down this anti-Republican proceeding, you will have the Roman Catholic schools endowed by the State, and have a revolution (as you certainly will have) to repeal that legislation. What did England get by endowing Maynooth College? Now she has to pass through a revolution to destroy laws and institutions which moral cowardice first enacted. In Ohio the Romanists are tired of paying the expense of their parish schools; so last Winter we had a proposition in the Legislature to bring all the Romanist schools under the public school system. But how? They were all to retain Roman Catholic teachers—that is, the State was to pay for the support of Roman Catholic schools. Every Roman Catholic child in the State can enter the public schools. But notwithstanding this, the State is to support Roman Catholic schools, *per se*. This proposition was covered up in general terms, and attracted little attention, but was rejected by the Legislature. The Roman Catholic children have precisely the same rights and the same opportunities which other children have, and if they can claim special legislation, so can Presbyterians and Methodists; and the result will be the total destruction of the public school system, and the introduction of sectarian schools, claims upon the State to be endowed, and the final destruction of republican government; for republican government cannot stand when it returns to the dying corruptions of Europe, of which the greatest is the Church endowed by the State. Protestant Christianity extends wherever it is free, and it has been the object of Monarchs and autocrats in all modern history, to keep the Church in the control of the State. I am not one to be unjust or illiberal to the Roman Catholics. Whatever rights I have they are welcome to. Equal laws and equal rights for all men, before the law, is my maxim, and the great principle of our republican government. If we cannot stand upon that, we cannot stand at all.

Whatever may be said about the first settlement of Maryland—and I never had any complaint to make of Maryland Catholics—the Roman Catholic Church in this country is a foreign Church, and hence its devotees strive to imitate the customs of the lands whence they came. A large majority of them are Irish. In New-York City they control its whole politics; but that is no reason why Americans who really love their country and its institutions, should yield to these foreign ideas—ideas which for ages have been the curse of Europe, and which enlightened Europeans are very glad to see spewed out upon this country. They hope at last that American Democracy may be swallowed up in European corruptions. If you wish to see in this country an agitation, to which abolition and negro suffrage, and impeachments are nothing, you will give legislative aid to Roman Catholic schools. The free education of the American people is their last hope, and once make this sectarian and it is gone forever. *Obsta principies*—resist beginnings—and maintain the great principle of equal laws to all men.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The vote of Rhode Island for Governor in the recent election, as officially declared in the Legislature on Tuesday, was: DURNSIDE, 10,054; PIERCE, 8,709; scattering, 6.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
1237—Pierce vs. Lynch.	1357—Lord vs. Hall.
1284—Bendall et al. vs. Vanbostrand.	762—Kaser et al. vs. Blun.
376—Mercantile Bank vs. Windsor.	1377—Fowler vs. Rice, &c.
727—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.	1042—Neptune S. S. Co. vs. Savage et al.
1370—Reamer vs. Livingston.	49—The Mayor, &c. vs. Messerole, &c.
1071—Gerkin vs. Dusenbere, President, &c.	4370—Meyers vs. Lebeau.
1408—Keeler et al vs. Tilt, et al.	138:—Stoddard vs. American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.
1227—Kingsland et al. vs. Braisted et al.	1332½—Clark's Pat. Steam and Fire Reg. Co. vs. Loomis.
1454—Punyer vs. Kane.	1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
532—Price vs. Price.	1382—Talman vs. Northrup.
1454—Martin vs. Friedlander.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Call of the calendar at 12.

The first Monday calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
3783—Hallett vs. Narragansett Steamship Co.	3043—Lembke vs. Dinsmore, Prest's, &c.
3803—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	3743—Bradford vs. Castner.
3893—Hamilton vs. Van Loon.	2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
3927—Davis vs. Hughes.	3769—Clarke vs. Dunlop et al.
3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.	3737—Heitheoker vs. Spear et al.
3417—Reilly, Sr., vs. Banks.	3782—Murphy vs. Lester.
3875—Sieberg vs. Miller.	3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
1089—Welsh vs. Bickles.	

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
4164—Friedlander vs. Strob.	1724—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3805—Auferman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.	3288—King et al. vs. Schneider.
1492—Berdell vs. McIlvaine et al.	3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
3826—Swinnerton et al. vs. Columbian Insurance Co.	1438—Konetzky et al. vs. Meyer.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.	1556—Merson vs. Hope.
3830—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.	3976—Eastman vs. The Mayor, &c.
3892—Cazimajou vs. Sibley.	393—Bauer vs. Althause et al.
	3986—Gardner vs. Stewart.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
1036—Neville vs. De Nevarre.	1213—August et al. vs. Jacobson.
1088—Squance et al. vs. Solomon et al.	817—Quinn, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	1266—Crosby, Ex'r. &c., vs. Brewster, &c.
1040—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.	1167—Leguen vs. Gental et al.
1231—Goldsmith vs. Holbrook.	935—Conen v. Hexter.
1124—White et al. vs. Welden et al.	2135—Radway et al. vs. Briggs et al.
1206—Brady vs. Butterby et al.	756—Colhns vs. Richards.
1212—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobson.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
566—Gunning vs. Turner.	888—Hill vs. Reed.
866—Oempaignac et al vs. Northrup.	1262—Hopkins vs. Harmony Fire Ins. Co.
483—McCune vs. Converse, &c.	894—Conners vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
345—Pare vs. Colby.	631—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.	32—Soule vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
125—Block vs. Mathias.	1374—Chambers vs. Cannon.
830—Henry vs. Brandt.	921—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
1322—Buskine vs. Silverstern	

THE LAW COURTS FOR JUNE.

The June Terms of the State, City and County Courts open to-day. This is the last term of the Civil Courts before the usual Summer vacation. It is invariably the most busy month of the year. The reason for this is quite obvious to all Judges, lawyers and suitors. When this term closes, there will be an interregnum of three months. During that time many debtors may fall. Plaintiffs who have their causes all ready for trial before a jury of their country, will be exceedingly anxious to have them disposed of. Of course there will be, as there always is in this City, the Special Terms and Chambers of the several Courts of Record, open daily during the Summer vacation. We also have the Marine Court, in which judgments may be obtained not exceeding $500. And then we have six or eight District Courts, scattered at convenient distances over the City, to which litigants on a smaller scale always have access. But the heavy business in our State, City and County Courts which is brought before jurors, will end with this month and will not be resumed until the first Monday of October next. Another reason why the June business will be so large, is owing to peculiar circumstances some of the calendars are much heavier than usual. For instance—the highest number on the Marine Court calendar is 1,607. The Supreme Court, Special Term, has on its calendar for this month 62 demurrers and 360 issues of law and fact. This is altogether unprecedented in the history of the Court. It is one of the most important branches of the legal tribunals that we have. A large number of will cases, copartnership cases, ejectment cases, insurance cases, and numerous others in which fraud is alleged, are brought here. It is, in fact, the equity side of the Supreme Court, as known in legal parlance. The sort of litigation is constantly and rapidly increasing, and it is but natural that it should be so, in a commercial metropolis like this; and especially in times such as those through which we are now passing. At the very least we should have two branches of the Supreme Court Special Term, sitting constantly, except, perhaps, during a short Summer vacation. We have had but two terms this year so far. Judge SUTHERLAND held the February term, and Judge CARDOZO the March term. There was no court in January, none in April, none in May, and the probability is there will be none in June, nor until October next. With 422 important causes on the calendar, there would seem to be need of a different arrangement. The experience last month was that no Judge could be obtained. This month we are assured that the Board of Supervisors have failed to furnish a room in which to hold the Court. More than a year ago two fine suites of rooms were fitted up and properly furnished for the use of two branches of the Supreme Court in the basement of the new marble Court-house. The entrance was directly opposite to the Chesnut, Part III., the other to the Special Term. Since April, however, one of them has been taken, by order of the Board of Supervisors, for the use of the Surrogate's Court and the necessary offices, and the other side is being rapidly fitted up for the County Clerk and his subordinates. There is an intimation that on this very week, or the next, the Supreme Court, General Term, will adjourn, so as to allow a brief session of the Special Term to be held in the room of the former. When we consider the length of time since the new Court-house was commenced, and the vast sums of money which have been ostensibly expended in its construction, we say the taxpayers have a right to complain when the administration of justice is thus hindered for lack of rooms in which to hold courts.

The programme as to the Supreme Court General Term, is that it will be held (commencing to-day) by Barnard, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, J. J. This tribunal is also heavily burdened. There are on it 135 non-enumerated motions, 24 prefered causes and 488 enumerated causes. Total, 647. At the April Term—which was the last one held—the Court sat only nine days, and disposed of the non-enumerated motions only. The apparent reason for this—almost—failure of the April Term, was that the Erie controversy overslaughed all ordinary litigation; every common suitor had to stand in the background while the Presiding Judge and his referee, Mr. Haskin, day after day for two weeks took testimony in the contempt case. Now that the Erie litigation is measurably out of the way, no such unusual interference is anticipated.

There will be but one week during the month, and this for the reason already assigned as to the Special Term—there is no place to hold a Second Circuit. Among the important actions on to-day's calendar, to be tried in this branch, is one by The Mercantile Bank vs. Charles Windsor, the defaulting teller; the divorce suit of Ellen A. Price *vs.* Joel D. Price, and W. H. S. Harrison *vs.* The New-Jersey Steamboat Company. All the jurors summoned for Part II., Circuit, are required to appear in Part I., at 10 o'clock this morning. All set down and reserved causes will be placed on the Calendar in their regular order in this branch. Some Judge from another district will preside.

Judge INGRAHAM will sit at the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the month. The court will open at 10 A. M. for *exparte* business. The calendar will be called at 12 M.

There will be a General Term of the Superior Court held by ROBERTSON, Chief Justice, and MONELL and JONES, J. J. The calendar of this branch numbers thirty-seven.

The two Trial Terms, at which jurors will be required to attend, will be held—Part I. by Judge GARVIN, Part II. by Judge MCCUNN. Judge BARBOUR will hold Special Term and Chambers.

In the Common Pleas Judge Brady will hold the Trial Term, Part I, and First Judge Daly, Part II. Judge Barrett is to sit at Chambers for the purpose of granting orders, and at Special Term to hear litigated motions.

The Marine Court Calendar, as we have already said, is heavy. Judge Curtis will preside in the principal room, and Judges Alker and Gross will hear cases in Part II, and preside at Chambers and Special Terms.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

DAMAGES TO LAND BY CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL.

Gertrude E. Selden, Executrix, &c., vs. *The President, Directors, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*—NELSON C. J.—This is a motion for a new trial. The suit is an action on the case against the defendants for an injury to the lands of the testators of the plaintiff by the enlargement of their canal, which passed through them, occasioned by elevating the banks of the same, deepening and widening the channel, raising the waste wiers and waters of the canal to a greater height than had previously existed, as originally constructed, th reby causing the waters to soak through, fill and overflow large tracts of land to the great injury of the same.

By an act of the Legislature of New-York, April 23, 1823, the defendants were authorized to enter upon and take possession of, and use such lands as might be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the canal, and works connected therewith, first making compensation to the owners for the lands thus taken and used; and, for the injury occasioned thereby to them by reason of the completion and operation of such canal; but, that in the valuation of the property and estimation of damages, the advantages to be derived by the owners from said works were to be taken into consideration. A canal was constructed and completed under this charter by the defendants on or before 1835, and continued in operation until the Company determined to enlarge the same. The enlargement took place, or was completed in the year 1851. The canal was widened sixteen feet at the surface, and, of course, took this quantity from the adjacent lands of the testators.

There is considerable conflict of opinion among the witnesses as to the height to which the waterlevel was raised, the plaintiff's evidence tending to prove the increased height two feet, the defendants only six inches.

This question is very material, for the lands adjacent to the canal, which were low and wet, were drained by means of ditches cut laterally, the waters through which entered the canal, which carried off the same; also streams which came down from the adjacent mountains were received and carried off in the same way. On the part of the plaintiff, it was insisted that since the elevation of the banks of the canal, and of the water in the same, the tendency is to set back the water in the ditches and streams so as to flood the adjoining lots, and to render them unfit for agricultural purposes.

The learned Judge Smalley, who tried the cause, put it to the jury upon the ground, whether or not the defendants were guilty of negligence and unskillfulness in the enlargement of the canal, so as to work the injury complained of—that, if not, the plaintiff could not recover. He charged that the defendants had a right to take the lands of the testators, enlarge and increase the height of the water in the canal, and were not responsible for the damage unless they had done the work in a careless and unskilful manner.

This case has already been before the State Courts, and is reported in 7 Barb., 362, and 29 N. Y. R., 643, which had doubtless considerable influence in the ruling of the Judge on this question. He assumed that these cases had determined the right of the defendants to enter upon the lands and make the enlargement in question without being subject to any damages to the owners, provided the work was done with care and skill; and hence that this was the only open question left for consideration.

It was set up on the trial on the part of defendants that this case in the State Courts involved the same question presented upon the pleadings and proofs in the present one, and constituted a complete bar to the action, which was overruled by the Court. As the verdict passed for the defendants on the other rulings at the trial, this question is not before us, and, very properly, has not been argued by the counsel, on this motion. Our view of the case, therefore, will be wholly irrespective of this question; and as it leads to a new trial, if it becomes material, the defendants can avail themselves of it in the second trial. Even if it was in the present case, the real issues in the State Court are not injperfectly presented in the evidence, there would be great difficulty in finding what was determined in that case.

We agree that it was determined in the case in the State Court that the defendants possessed the right under the original charter to make this enlargement, and acquiesce in that view of it. But we do not agree that they were exempt from liability for any damage that this enlargement occasioned to the lands of the plaintiff's testators. This is not a necessary consequence of the right under the charter to make the enlargement. On the contrary, as they were liable for such damage in the original construction of the canal, so they were for the damages occasioned by the enlargement. This was the condition attached to the rights and privileges conferred to enter upon and appropriate the lands of the testators for the uses of the canal. They took an ascertained quantity of land for the original construction, and the act of Legislature authorizing it subjected them to liability for the taking of the land and damages consequent thereon, deducting the benefits. They took an additional quantity for the enlargement, and were liable in the same way and manner for this privilege. The liability does not turn upon the workmanlike manner with which the enlargement was effected, though this question may be involved in that upon the right of the enlargement, and the consequences resulting to the adjoining lands—namely, the damages occasioned by taking more land, together with the effect of raising the banks of the canal, and the waste wiers.

For the reasons thus briefly stated I think a new trial should be granted, costs to abide the event.

Mr. Thompson for plaintiff; Messrs. Owen, Nash, and Gray for defendants.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—SALVAGE—LIABILITY OF PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES TO CONTRIBUTION.

A. M. Douglass vs. Schooner S. L. Davis and cargo of cotton.—NELSON, C. J.,—The only question in this case is whether the cotton, on board the *S. L. Davis* at the time of the salvage service, which belonged to the United States, and was being shipped from Savannah, Georgia, to the port of New-York, as per bill of lading, in the usual way, is liable to contribution?

The salvage service is not in dispute, and was exceedingly meritorious, and saved the vessel and cargo, the former valued at $4,000, the latter at $150,000. The Court below allowed $19,500 for salvage, which, we think not unreasonable, regarding the condition and imminent peril of the vessel, and value of cargo on board.

By the bills of lading, it appears that the cotton was shipped by Silimon Draper, United States Treasury agent, he paying freight at the rate of fifteen cents per ton, per day, registered tonnage, dangers of the seas excepted. The libel was filed and the cotton attached before its delivery to or acceptance by the agent.

The mere fact of the ownership of the cotton by the Government in the act of being carried to its port of destination for the purposes of sale, as merchandise, we think did not exempt it from the lien in case of salvage service. We shall not enter into an argument in support of the position, as the subject, or rather a kindred one—the liability of property of the Government, for general average—and the present question incidentally, have been already most elaborately examined by Mr. Justice Story. (3 Sumner R. 308.) We are inclined also to the opinion it is the doctrine of the Admiralty in England, (3 Haggard, p. 246,) and of the most approved modern elementary writers on the subject in this country, (1 Parson's Mar. law 324, 2 ib. 625, Marvin on wrecks and salvage, § 122. See also 7 Wh. R. 203.)

Decree below dismissing the libel as to the cotton reversed, and decree charging it with contribution with costs.

Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue for libelant; Mr. Scudder for the schooner; Mr. Evarts for the United States.

LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—CREDIT OF VESSEL.

James Boyce vs. The steamship Palapsco.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for supplies of coal furnished in the months of February and March, 1866, at Baltimore, to the steamship *Palapsco*. The only question in the case is whether or not the coal was furnished on the credit of the vessel, or of the owners, the Commercial Steamboat Company, which ran a line of steamers from the City of New-York to Baltimore, and, occasionally, from thence to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Alexandria. The Company had not long been engaged in running this line of steamers, and had no established credit in that city; and, in the months of February and March, when the present supplies were furnished, its credit was not good. Previous to this time it had become heavily indebted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

I think the proof in this case, under the circumstances, was delivered, and the credit given, to the vessel during the interval taken by the common consent and usage of the parties within which to make up the monthly bills and present them for payment, and that the indebtedness is properly enforcible as a lien upon the vessel against which it was charged.

Decree below reversed, and decree for libelant, with reference.

Messrs. D. & T. McMahon for libelant; Mr. Donohue and Mr. Hesbon for claimant.

CARPINCHO SKINS.

Emmons vs. McComb—This action was for the value of a large quantity of deer skins and carpincho skins, furnished by the plaintiff, a tanner, at Granby, Conn., to the defendant, a Government contractor at Wilmington, Del., under an order given in December, 1864. Carpincho skins, the plaintiff states, are from some South American animal resembling a water hog, but the defendant ascribes them to the better known domestic porker. The defence was, that the skins being deficient in quality were rejected by the Government and returned or tendered to the defendant by the plaintiff. The case was tried before a jury, which found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Chedsey and Byrne; for defendant, Messrs. Bangs and North.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—LIENS OF JUDGMENTS—PERSONAL PROPERTY—EXECUTIONS.

In the matter of John P. Smith and James Smith, Bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD J. The facts in this case are as follows: On the 25th of October, 1867, John F. Barkley and Jacob C. Turfler recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court of New-York against the bankrupts for $334 10. A transcript of said judgment was filed and docketed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rockland where the debtors resided and where the real estate owned by them was situated on the 29th of October, 1867. By the filing and docketing of such transcript, the judgment according to the laws of New-York became a specific lien on such real estate. On the 30th of October an execution issued on the judgment to the Sheriff of Rockland was received by him. Under that execution he, on the 1st of November, 1867, made a levy on certain personal property of the bankrupts. On the 2d of November, 1867, John W. Morgan and Wm. H. Morgan recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court of New-York against the bankrupts for $213 91. A transcript of said judgment was filed and docketed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rockland on the 4th of November, 1867. On the 5th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., an execution, issued on the judgment to the Sheriff of Rockland County, was received by him. Nothing was done by the Sheriff under that execution except to hold it. On the 5th of November, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., the petition in this matter (in being a case of involuntary bankruptcy) was filed. The Assignee in bankruptcy does not contest the validity of either of the judgments, or impeach the *bona fides* of the execution, or of the liens, whatever they were, acquired by the recovery of the judgments, and the issuing of the execution and the levy, nor does he object to the applications to the executions in their order of the proceeds of the personal property actually levied on by the Sheriff under the first execution. The receipt of the second execution after the levy under the first one, and while such levy remained in force, operated as a constructive levy under the second, and an actual levy under it was unnecessary. (Oresson vs. Stone, 17, Johns, 116; Van Winkle vs. Udall, 1 Hill, 559.) The judgments became both of them liens on the real estate of the bankrupts, as against the assignee in Bankruptcy, such liens having been perfected before the commencement of the proceedings in Bankruptcy. The liens on the real estate by the docketting of the judgment in Rockland County, and the levy under the first execution, it operating also as a levy for the second execution, are such liens as are provided for by the saving clauses of sections 14 and 20 under the Banaruptcy act. An order will therefore be made that the Sheriff be at liberty to sell the personal property on which he levied, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the two executions, and apply the proceeds thereto in the order of the receipt of the executions by him. If there shall be any deficiency on a sale under execution, it will continue to be a lien on the real estate, and it will then be for the Court to determine, on the application of the assignee or the creditors, on notice, whether the lien shall be discharged by the assignee under General Order No. 17, or whether some other course, provided for by the sections 14 and 20, shall be adopted. The assignee objects to paying the deficiency out of the personal property of the bankrupt in his hands. No reason for this objection is assigned. Under section 14 the assignee is authorized, under the direction of the Court, (and General Order No. 17 was made to carry out this provision,) to discharge a lien on real estate, or to sell the real estate subject to the lien.

John Henry Hull, attorney for Jno. and Wm. H. Morgan; A. Fallon, attorney for assignee.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DRIBBLE IN REFERENCE TO VINEGAR DISTILLATION.

BENEDICT, J.—This case presents an ingenious device for the evasion of the tax upon distilled spirits. The claimant is a manufacturer of vinegar—an article, as is well known, produced by the oxydation of alcohol. The ordinary method of producing this article, when what is known as the "quick method" is used, is to mix whisky or some other alcoholic fluid with a quantity of water and some strong vinegar, and then pass the mixture through tubs filled with shavings saturated with vinegar, in which tubs—or "standards," as they are called—the alcohol is thoroughly exposed to the action of the air; and the vinegar in the mixture and in the shavings acting as a ferment, the alcohol in the mixture is enabled to combine with the oxygen of the air; oxydation ensues, and the product flows from the standards in the form of pure vinegar. The method pursued by the claimant differs from the ordinary method in this, that instead of using whisky—an article subject to a high tax—he uses a mash fermented in the same manner as a mash to be used for the production of whisky, which is placed in an ordinary vaporizer or still, and by the application of heat the alcoholic vapor is produced from it. The still has, however, no worm or doubler connected with it, but the alcoholic vapor when produced passes directly from the head of the still into a chamber, "M," which connects the head of the still with a set of vinegar standards. In this chamber "M" the alcoholic vapor comes in contact with a mixture of cold water or vinegar, which is flowing slowly through the chamber toward the standards; the vapor thus passing into this cold fluid is condensed, and then is formed a mixture of alcohol, water and vinegar, which, passing to the standards, is there in my opinion vaporized in the manner above described, and flows out below in the form of vinegar. Thus it is seen that while at no stage of the claimant's process is there to be found the fluid known as alcohol or distilled spirits of commerce, the product of the whole process is vinegar, made by the oxydation of alcohol. The object of the apparatus is manifestly to evade the tax imposed by law upon distilled spirits; and the question is whether the tax can thus be evaded without a violation of the law. To bring the claimant within the provision of the law he must be found to be a distiller. As a manufacturer of vinegar he is subject to no tax; but he is a distiller within the meaning of the Internal Revenue law applicable to the makers of distilled spirits. The act of 1867, section 16, thus defines a distiller: "Every person, firm, or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits or alcohol, or who brews or makes mash, bark, or mash of distillation, or the production of spirits, shall be deemed a distiller, and the making or keeping, by any person, of grain, mash, work, or beer prepared or fit for distillation, together with the possession by such person of a still or other apparatus capable of use for distilling upon the same premises, shall be deemed and taken as presumptive evidence that such person is a distiller." Now it is not pretended that the claimant is in fact in the possession of the still and the making of the mash fit for the production of distilled spirits, the claimant might perhaps have been held to be a distiller of spirits under this enaction of the act. But the presumption which under the law arises from the possession of a still and mash capable of being used for the production of spirits, is in this case, as it appears to me, expelled by the further fact that neither the still nor the mash is used with intent to produce distilled spirits. This is clearly so if the intent to be considered is the intent with which the apparatus as a whole is used; for it is conceded that the product of the apparatus as a whole is simply vinegar which contains no alcohol; while if the intent to be considered is the intent with which the still and mash alone, as separated from the rest, are used, it seems also to be clear that they cannot properly be said to be used to produce distilled spirits. The only use of this still and mash is to form a mixture which is contained in the chamber "M," but that mixture is not distilled spirits or alcohol; it contains alcohol, it is true, but in such a combination that it cannot be obtained from it by any mechanical or chemical process. The elements of the mixture are such that the alcohol in it is, from the moment of condensation into a fluid, in process of destruction for the vinegar and water in which the alcoholic vapor is condensed, begins at once to act as a ferment, and oxydation of the alcohol accordingly then begins. The mixture is neither the distilled spirits of commerce, nor is it of value as a merchantable article, nor can it be used for any purpose except but to make into vinegar. Considered then, in either aspect, either as a manufacturer of vinegar or of the mixture which it produced in the chamber "M," I am unable to see how the claimant can be held to be a manufacturer of distilled spirits. His process appears to be simply transferring alcohol, by the action of heat and in the form of vapor, from one mixture, the mash, where it is not taxable, to another mixture, from which it can be separated only by distillation; then it is equally free from tax, the latter mixture being never distilled, but used only to oxydize into vinegar, which is also free from tax. The use of such a process does not, in my opinion, constitute the claimant a distiller of spirits within the meaning of the law. Nor does the joint resolution of Feb. 5, 1864, 14th statute, p. 566, help the case of the Government. By that resolution it is enacted that all productions of distillation which contain distilled spirits or alcohol on which the tax imposed by law had not been paid, should be considered and taxed as distilled spirits. But neither the vinegar which the claimant manufactures nor the fluid which he produces in the chamber "M" of his apparatus can be said to be a product of distillation. Certainly, the vinegar and the water which form the greatest portion of the fluid in the chamber "M" are no product of distillation. To make no resolution applicable, the whole mixture which contains the alcohol must be a product of distillation. To hold otherwise, and, under such resolution, consider every article containing distilled spirits which has not paid the tax as distilled spirits, would lad to strange results, especially when so little of the distilled spirits in use ever pays tax. I have thus considered the case upon the evidence as it appears in the agreed statement of facts. I am not, under the admissions in this statement, at liberty to consider the question whether the apparatus of the claimant is not insome of its fixtures a still, which forms distilled spirits by condensation of alcoholic vapors upon scold surface, and then conveys the same in its ordnary form to the vinegar and water in the chamber "M." If such a fact were made to appear, it might materially alter the case. But none of this recordno such fact appears. The judgment in the case at the evidence stands must accordingly be in favor of the claimant, and the property be released.

E. I. Farris for the Government; Wm. E. Hellis for claimant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—DOMESTIC VESSEL—CREDIT OF OWNER.

J. C. Bibb vs. *The Steamboat Washington Irving*—This is an action for supplies furnished the steamboat *Washington Irving*. The libel alleges that the supplies were necessary for the vessel; that they were furnished at the request of the owner in Baltimore, to which port the vessel was foreign, and that they were furnished upon the credit of the vessel.

The answer admits that the vessel was a foreign vessel, and denies that the supplies were necessary or were furnished upon the request of the owner or upon the credit of the vessel; it also avers that the owner was a person in good credit in Baltimore.

BENEDICT, J.—The pleadings in this case called upon the libelant to prove no more than the fact that the supplies were furnished to the vessel, and the apparent necessity, for the credit of the vessel is admitted by the admission of the fact that the vessel was in a foreign port, and where there is such an apparent necessity the maritime law guarantees that the credit of the vessel was rened on. The necessity of the repairs being proved, as has been done, the libelant is accordingly entitled to a decree, unless the answer in this case when examined is found to ever no such facts. Its only averments in defence are that the owner of the vessel was well known and in good credit in the place where the supplies were furnished, and that the libelant had been for many months trusting upon credit supplies to the vessel. There is no averment that the owner was present when the supplies were contracted for, or that his responsibility was known to the libelant and relied on to the exclusion of the credit of the vessel, or that the supplies were furnished upon the personal credit of the owner, or of any other person. The answer is therefore to be disposed of upon the ground that under the pleadings the only question in dispute was the fact that supplies were furnished. But the facts proved outside of the pleadings do not amount to a defence. They are for the most part similar to the facts proved in the case of Young Fall against this same vessel recently decided by the Court, and are not sufficient to warrant a finding that the transaction was other than the ordinarily supplying the necessities of a foreign vessel.

The decree must accordingly be for the libelant for the amount of the bill with interest.

Emerson, Goodrich & Wheeler for libelants; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for claimants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to Probate, viz: Of Dennis Harris, Henry Gates, Samuel W. Goodrich, Wm. P. Millard, Sarah Livingston, Francis Dyer, Mary Ann Morris, Elizabeth Eckert, George A. Jackson, Frederick S. Schlesinger. Aaron Mount, Georgianna B. Mackay, Jeremiah Larocque, Joseph Henriques, Franklin Lord, Asa Smith, Wm. Cogswell, Joham Bauer, Thos. F. Jenkins.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration granted on estates of following-named deceased:

Jane Simpson, Rebecca P. Riker, Daniel P. Riker, Wm. Batty, Allan Calhoun, John Tristam, David G. Wright, Jeremiah B. Austin, Joseph Walker, Sidney P. Ingraham, Wm. Young, Daniel Dunn, Nicholas Barringer, John McAuliffe, Wm. Heines, o herwise Hensey, Francis McBride, John Galpin, Ruth H. Brown, Clara Follner, Hugh Smith, Alex. Tombs, James T. Watson.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Henry Boenken of John Boenken, Maria Smith appointed guardian of Estell and Legrand Spencer, Amanda Van Blarcum of Georgietta and Walter A. Boyd and Catharine A. and Julia A. Boyd, Emily C. Halsey of Anna F. Tuttle, John P. Eckhoff of Henry Komahrens, Christina Bruch of Minnie E. Regensburg.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 30.

Cases argued at the April Term, 1868. Before ROBERTSON, C. J., and BARBOUR and MONELL, JJ.:

Elizabeth Russell vs. The Metropolitan Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR, J.

Elizabeth Russell vs. The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR, J.

CASES ARGUED.

Before MONELL, GARVIN and JONES, JJ., at the May term, 1868.

Jacob Breit vs. The Mayor of New-York; order reversed. Opinions by GARVIN and MONELL, JJ.

John Sowarby vs. Mary Russell, impleaded, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

S. Shuster Smith vs. Abraham D. A. Miller, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Jones, J.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Wm. R. Carmen vs. George W. Plaut; judgment reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Jones, J.

John S. Prouty vs. Clinton Rice; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Garvin, J.

Leopols Mettlertardt vs. The Ninth-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Wm. A. Coit vs. Louis Planer; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Garvin, J.

John A. Budgland vs. Lazarus Hallgarten et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Jones, J.

Richard W. Trundy vs. The Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Sarah F. Hoget vs. The Guardian Life Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Garvin, J.

Henry Weil et al. vs. Marcelin Bourdon, et al.; judgment re

and understanding of all the facts and circumstances connected with the controversy.

We wish also to state, that the assertions in some of the communications made, that we are connected with any "ring of speculators" or with any "Northwestern Road party," are entirely unfounded. In what we have done we have been actuated by the best motives, by a desire and determination to do what we can fairly and honorably to protect our property and at the same time to discharge a duty which we believe we owe, not only to ourselves and our associates in this Railroad Company, but which we owe to all who are interested in corporations; that is, to test the right of Directors of corporations to retain their office in defiance of the wishes of stockholders, and to keep themselves in power by means of State legislation.

We desire that the annual meeting and election shall be held and, if possible, that the stockholders should by votes change the Board of Directors and place in power others who they believe will more nearly represent them.

We desire to secure this result, for the following reasons:

1. Because we believe that this is the surest, most expeditious, if not the only way to put an end to the litigation in which the Company has been involved by the conduct of Mr. TRACY and his associates.

2. Because we disapprove of the manner in which Mr. TRACY and his associates have conducted this litigation on behalf of the Company. It has been stated in affidavits presented to the Court that Mr. TRACY had retained over twelve lawyers in New-York, as many more in Illinois, and a large number in Iowa; and before he left this State, some weeks ago, he stated to one of our Committee that the law-expenses would then cost $200,000.

3. Because Mr. TRACY has no right, in our judgment, to use his power, position and influence, as the President of the Company and that of the Directors, and still less the funds and property of the Company, for the purpose of supporting himself in a contest in which he is opposed to the wishes of the stockholders and the interests of the Company.

After being defeated in New-York he retreated to Illinois, and thence into Iowa, from which place we fear he intends to carry on a guerrilla warfare, in which the money of the Company will be expended, and in which he can be successful only at the expense of the Corporation. We desire to put an end to all this litigation by electing a new Board of Directors.

4. Furthermore, in our opinion, the character and reputation of the corporation has been injured by the closing of the transfer office in New-York, the removal of the books from this State to Iowa, and by the withdrawal of the Board of Directors into the latter State. In our judgment, if, for any reason, Mr. TRACY and his associates cannot present themselves in the States of New-York or Illinois, but are obliged to keep within the bounds of Iowa, they should cease to be the President and Directors of a corporation created by the law of Illinois, and which for twenty years has been accustomed to have an office in this City.

5. Complaint is made that those who now have the control of the corporation have no interest in it. We believe that many of the present Board do not own a share of stock, while those who own any, own but a small amount.

It must be recollected that all the New-York Directors (except two) resigned about six weeks ago, and Mr. TRACY, in their places, substituted persons living in Illinois and Iowa.

We believe that not one hundred shares of the stock are owned in Iowa, and not five hundred shares in Illinois, and all the rest is owned in New-York and the vicinity, and yet but two Directors reside in New-York, and they would not be in, if TRACY could have got them out.

These are the reasons why we have consented to act as a Committee of Stockholders at the approaching election.

It may be proper to contradict some other assertions contained in the newspaper articles referred to.

The statement that the present corporation is an Iowa corporation is an entire misapprehension, and we cannot imagine any grounds for such an assertion, in the face of the fact and of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in which it was held, that the Iowa law, on which TRACY relies for the extension of his term of office, was not binding on the Consolidated Company, for the very reason that such Company was not an Iowa corporation, so as to be subject to her laws, but that it remained an Illinois corporation and subject to her laws.

U. A. MURDOCK, HENRY BLOOD,
W. H. APPLETON, D. P. MORGAN,
GEO. J. FORREST.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1868.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ AMONG OTHER PROPERTY STOLEN FROM THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, near Seymour, Ind., on the night of the 22d instant, were six U. S. 7.30 notes, $1,000 each, second series, act March 3, 1865, numbered 143,625 to 143,630, both inclusive. Also seven U. S. 7.30 notes, $1,000 each, third series, act March 3, 1865, numbered 4,446 to 4,452 both inclusive. All indorsed: "Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. W. Mann, Cashier."

Also the following coupons of Hardin County, Ky., bonds, payable at the Mercantile Bank, New-York: One coupon for $30, No. 158, due Oct. 1, 1867; one for $30, No. 158, due April, 1868; one for $30, No. 17, due Oct. 1, 1867; one for $30, No. 17, due April 1, 1868; two for $3 each, Nos. 399 and 400, due Oct. 1, 1867.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the above-described notes or coupons as the same were stolen. This Company claims the right to recover their possession whenever and wherever they can find the same.

WILLIAM B. DINSMORE, President of the Adams Express Company.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 203, 25x52	$18,000
Eldridge-st., lot No. 522, Delancey Farm map, 25x100	16,000
Madison-st., s. s., 263.5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.6x94.10	17,000
Varick-st., e. s., lot No. 62, Church Farm map, 25x100	20,000
Wall-st., s. s., No. 5	165,000
12th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Av. B, 17.11x70	6,000
18th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x94	17,000
20th st., n. s., 304.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.9x92	10,000
22d-st., n. s., No. 41 West, 25x98.9	35,000
24th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x115	10,000
34th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x98.9	11,250
34th-st., s. s., 207.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x98.9	12,500
38th-st., n. s., No. 141, East, 22.6x98.1	18,600
40th-st., s. s., 151 ft. e. of 4th-av., 14.6x98.9	15,000
41st-st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9	8,300
43d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x100.5x25x50x100x50.5	10,500
54th-st., s. s., lot No. 31 Fitz & Peterson's map of June, 1825, 25x100	6,000
56th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	17,000
76th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	3,200
76th-st., s. s., 30.2 ft. e. of 12th-av., 60.10x36.11x64.7x35.1	1,750
84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2	8,000
93d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8	9,200
98th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,500
110th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x200.10 }	25,000
110th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10 }	
110th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10 }	21,850
110th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10 }	
110th-st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10 }	
110th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x201.10	6,600
Madison-av. and 79th-st., n. e. cor., 100x102.2	36,000
2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 46th-st., 50x75	42,000
3d-av., e. s., 41.7 ft. s. of 52d-st., 19.8x64.10	20,000
3d-av. and 61st-st., s. w. corner, 75.5x920x100.5x825x25x95	225,000
10th-av., e. s., lot No. 101, 16th Ward, map of December, 1825, 22.4x100	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 127, part of first floor, &c., 3 years, per year	$800
Lewis-st., No. 167, store, &c., 3 years, per year	480
Greenwich-st., No. 124, 2 years, per year	600
8th-av., No. 777, store, &c., { 1 year	1,100
1 year	1,200
1 year	1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 14x100	$2,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 81x100	30,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 179 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 21x131	19,000
Bridge-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Plymouth-st., 25x83.4	5,000
Gerry-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	600
Herkimer-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Albany-av., 90x185 }	13,000
Albany-av., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 40x80 }	
Hicks-st., w. s., 148 ft. n. of State-st., 20x100	5,000
Hicks and State sts., s. e. corner, 30x75	9,250
Hickory-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 }	4,450
Hickory-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 }	
Johnson and Lorrimer sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	6,000
Macon-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100	760
Meserole-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100	3,100
Pacific-st., n. s., 455.7½ ft. s. of Powers-st., 19.02-5x90	7,000
Raymond and Bolivar-sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	nom.
Smith-st., w. s., 152.5 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 18.7x100	9,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,400
Talman-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 16.8x48	2,000
Thornton-st. and Broadway, n. w. cor., 30x100	10,000
William-st., n. s., 273.4 ft. e of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	2,400
William-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Herbert-st., 25x100	1,025
South 4th-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 11th-st., 25x100	4,000
19th-st., s. w. s., 325 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	nom.
23d-st. and 6th av., northerly cor., 50x100	3,400
Central-av. & Conselyea-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	2,200
Clinton and Myrtle avs., s. e. cor., 200x200	49,000
Gates-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x100	8,500
Greene and Bedford avs., n. w. cor., 75x100	7,500
Hale-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Division-av., 175x100	1,400
Lawrence-av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st-st., 25x100	800
Lewis-av. and Hancock-st., s. w. cor., 100x100	1,970
Montrose-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 25x100	7,025
Rochester-av., w. s., 312.11 ft. s. of New-York-av., 75x90	450
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 191.9 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	1,500
Wythe-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 20x100	1,400
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 12th-st., 60x60	1,500
Lot No. 18, map No. 1, East New-York	1,750
Lot No. 2, map of 13 lots at Gravesend	775
Lots Nos. 76, 77 Wyckoff map, (Nineteenth Ward)	1,700

Leases Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 181, 3 years, per year	$400

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grove and York sts., n. w. corner, 87.9x79.2	$9,850
South 2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x50	2,500

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Clinton-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 14th-st., 50x100	$1,600
Washington-st., w. s., 147.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 21x75	10,000
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, Block No. 104, Coster estate	2,000

Hudson City.

Paterson-st. and Summit-av., s. w. cor., 83x100	$2,200
Tonnelle-st., lot No. 10, 25x100	1,600
Lot No. 20, block No. 93, Passaic Ice Co.'s Map, 25x100	1,500

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block No. 4, Map Clifton	$1,625
Jackson-av. and New-York and Newark Plank-road, 45x102	1,600

Greenville.

Greenville-av., s. s., 143.6 ft. n. of Chestnut-av., 50x100.6	$2,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	42	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,850	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	8,719	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	4,900	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	2,300	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	50
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	1,042

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quoted at former prices, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17½c.; Rio, 8⅞c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in light demand but quite firm to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,020 bales, including 585 bales to speculators, 198 bales to spinners, 37 bales to shippers and 200 bales in transit. The business of the week ending with last evening, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet at irregular prices, closing quiet but steady at the quotations. The total sales have been 7,899 bales, including 3,099 bales to spinners, 2,016 bales to speculators, and 2,784 bales to exporters, of which 1,400 bales were in transit. The offerings of Cotton for the first three days of the week were light and holders were very firm, even in face of a declining Liverpool market, and a continued light demand from our own spinners. There is now more willingness to meet the market, and the offerings are fully up to the demand. The receipts at the ports continue to decline, and show that the amount to be received for the balance of the season can hardly exceed 60,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 1,924 bales; to Bremen, 537 bales; to Hamburg, 160 bales; total exports, 2,621 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	27½	27¾	28 @28¼
Good Ordinary	28½	28¾	29 @29¼
Low Middling	29½	29¾	30 @30¼
Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾
Good Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,000
Receipts last week	4,061
Receipts preceding week	4,702
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	343,340
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	569,862
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	557,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,160
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	211,002
Exports since Sept. 1	863,026
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,132,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,739,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,604,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,327,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	157,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	290,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, as a rule, to-day, though buyers have not had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 85@$8 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 75@$9 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 25@$10 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 20 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 85@$8 50
Extra State	8 75@10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@16 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 50@$10 85 for poor to fair, and $10 90@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in less demand, at rather easier rates; sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $11@$13 25 for extras, ℘ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $8 20@$10 10 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 for Western, $5 40 for City, $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, and $6 for Brooklyn, ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request at declining prices. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms, and No. 2 Spring at $2 18, in store ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels at $1 05½@$1 07 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 16 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 12@$1 15 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 13@$1 15 for White Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Of Rye, 5,000 bushels changed hands at $2 06 for State, and $2 04 for Canada, ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been moderately inquired for, and have been quoted a shade cheaper; Western, 85c., in store; 86c.@86½c., chiefly 86c., afloat, and 85c. for last half of June delivery, seller's option, ℘ bushel; sales 65,000 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and request at 75c.@85c., chiefly at 80c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is in moderate demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 43,627 Hides; sales, 43,400 hides, the latter including 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¼ ℔s., 20¾c., gold, usual selection; 6,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, 21 ℔s., part 18¾c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 ℔s., 19c., gold, as they run; 4,500 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ ℔s., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., 20¾c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 20¼ ℔s., 18¼c., as they run; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 12@14 ℔s., 22¾c.@23c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Matamoras, 23 ℔s., private terms; 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 ℔s., private terms; 300 Dry Tampico, 22 ℔s., private terms; 6,300 Dry Savanilla, 19 ℔s., private terms; 1,100 Dry Mexican, 25 ℔s., private terms; 5,500 Dry Texas, 23@25 ℔s., 21¼c.@21¾c., currency; 500 Dry Texas, Kips, 11 ℔s., 22c., currency; 1,200 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 ℔s., private terms; 3,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 40c., private terms; 1,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., 16¾c., currency; 200 Wet Salted Para, 48 ℔s., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 60 ℔s., 12¼c., currency; 2,000 City Slaughter, 68@90 ℔s., 12c.@12½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 141,700 (same time last year 175,400—year before, 353,200,) and 200 bales, as follows: 129,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 1,700 Singapore Buffalo, and 200 Bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—There has been rather more inquiry for Sole, chiefly for Hemlock tannages, at very firm prices. Week's receipts, about 34,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at former prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@60c.; English Island at 58c.@59c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, as a rule, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4 50; Resin at $3@$10 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$4; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather better request, including Crude Whale at 80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 15; Olive, $2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 12¾c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 36c.@36½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held rather more firmly to-day, but has been very slow of sale. Sales have been confined to 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $28 20@$28 35, closing at $28 30, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 62@$27 75 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 50, for Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 210 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been quoted a trifle firmer, but has been in very slack request. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18¾c. for prime steam, including 250 tcs. steam, seller, last half of June, at 18¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 220 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including Prime Mess at $30@$34, and India Mess at $34@$37 ℘ tierce; Beef Hams continue very quiet at $28 50@$32 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter rules dull and heavy at 25c.@35c. for State, and 25c.@30c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 7c.@17½c., for new and old, ℘ ℔. We quote Cheese, in detail, thus:

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ℘ ℔	16	@17½
Factory and Farm, second quality, ℘ ℔	10	@15
Pineapple ℘ ℔	12	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ ℔	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ ℔	13	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ ℔	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	10	@13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7	@10

SKINS—Goat have been purchased to the extent of 70,000 Mexican, half to arrive, mostly at 50c., gold, ℘ ℔.; 200 bales Curacoa and 64 bales Payta, on private terms. Deer have been taken to the extent of 7,500 ℔s. Sisal, 5,000 ℔s. Central American, 2,200 ℔s. Para, 2,000 ℔s. Vera Cruz, and 1,000 ℔s. Campeachy, at about our quotations, including Honduras at 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 40c.@44c., gold, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., and 310 boxes Havana, part 11⅞c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14¼c.@16⅞c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 45,000 ℔s. Tallow, at 12c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c. for prime; 52,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c.; also, 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull since our last, with 535 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 22,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 6½d. ℘ bushel.

DRY GOODS

RETAIL

CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 1,

THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

(Preparatory to taking their half-yearly inventory,)

CONSISTING OF

MANTILLAS, BASQUINES,

ENGLISH JACKETS, WATERPROOF SUITS AND CIRCULARS,

SEA-SIDE GARMENTS, EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS,

A LARGE VARIETY OF WALKING SUITS,

OPERA, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING GARMENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

ALSO,

A SPLENDID LINE OF

REAL LACE POINTES,

LLAMA LACE POINTES, JACKETS, FICHUS,

POLONAISE "ROBES PRINCES,"

&c., &c., &c.,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

FANCY SILKS,

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,

IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS.

SILK GRENADINES AND GAZE DE SOIES,

ENGLISH BAREGES,

RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.

CHANGEABLE SUMMER POPLINS AND VELOURS,

THE FINEST STOCK OF BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS,

IN GRENADINE BAREGE, CHALLIE, GRENADINE,

BERLIN WOOL, FRENCH CASHMERE WOOL,

&c., &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.
SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

COTTON SHEETING
AND SHIRTINGS, of all the well-known brands, retailed at Wholesale Prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BED SPREADS, BED COMFORTABLES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
The largest and best selected stock in the City, of splendid quality and at extremely low prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON FRAME, MARBLE TOP SALOON TABLES, on hand and made to order.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

TABLE LINEN.
TABLE LINEN in cloths and by the yard.
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, NURSERY DIAPERS, &c. Some of the finest goods in the market, at tempting prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT, UMBRELLA and WASHSTANDS, GARDEN CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES, &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order, of Linen or Cotton, at about the price of the material.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

MATTRESSES.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, Ticking, &c., in great variety, at attractive prices, and guaranteed quality.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre st., directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

AT JACKSON'S,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOSAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, COLLARS,
SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.
A LARGE VARIETY OF BEST GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, WE WILL offer at retail the balance of our stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, SACQUES AND MANTLES,
At a very great sacrifice.
ALSO,
PARIS MADE SACQUES, BASQUINES, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
Of the newest styles,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
SILK SACQUES from $18 to $25, formerly $35 to $50.
CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $50.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CHOICE STYLES OF GRENADINES, AND ROBES IN SELECT PATTERNS.
Organdies at less than half cost of importation.
Paris Spring and Summer Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SUMMER HOSIERY
AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS,
Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Stair-rods, &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Beds, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

REDUCED PRICES.
We have reduced our goods to astonishingly LOW PRICES,
and have decided to sell our whole Spring stock
VERY LOW,
that we may be enabled in the Fall to present to our customers new, fresh and seasonable goods, throughout all our departments;
THEREFORE,
our customers will find at our Parasol Counter
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
At our STRAW GOODS counter,
All the most fashionable shapes in Plain and Fancy Bonnets and Round Hats.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
In our RIBBON DEPARTMENT,
All our Velvet Ribbons, Hat Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Colored Crapes, French Flowers, Satins, Silks and Velvets.
At a TREMENDOUS REDUCTION
In our Lace and Embroidery Department, not only is there a GREAT REDUCTION throughout the WHOLE STOCK, but, in addition, we are
Offering GREAT BARGAINS in
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS,
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.
At our TRIMMING COUNTERS,
All the popular styles of Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
At our HOSIERY COUNTER will be found a complete stock of very desirable goods
For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear,
At a GREAT REDUCTION.
In our LINEN HDKF. DEPARTMENT, we have made a GREAT REDUCTION in our WHOLE STOCK of
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GERMAN AND FRENCH CORSETS, &c.
In our HOUSEKEEPING and WHITE GOODS STOCK, the same reduction will be found.
In Toilet articles, Perfumery, and small wares, our assortment of best quality goods is complete,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
We have made such a reduction in price on our stock of
FRENCH ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS
that our customers will not only be enabled (on account of the GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES throughout the whole store) to buy what they really need, but will be ASTONISHED to find a SURPLUS in their POCKETS, which they can invest at our
FANCY GOODS COUNTERS,
TO GRATIFY
their taste for the BEAUTIFUL.
R. H. MACY,
No. 62 West 14th-st., and
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our Fancy Bonnet Ribbons of every description closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
All lines of all the desirable width and shade under market prices.
New Feathers and Flowers to-day.
Three kinds of Ladies kid-finish Silk Gloves, slightly damaged, at 50 cents the pair; perfect at 62½ and 75 cents the pair; very best qualities.
Try our dollar Gloves, warranted genuine kid.
We have Kid Gloves at 30 cents per pair, Silk Mitts, Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery and Lisle Thread Gloves closing out at very much under regular prices.
NEW LACES, NEW LACES, NEW LACES.
Dotted, Frosted, Crystalized and Beaded, every color, width and style. Lines of Real Lace Vails, Real Lace Parasol Covers and Coiffures at about 60 cents on the dollar.
Silks, Satins, Velvets and Corded Silks—everything desirable.
Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Velvets, Ribbons, in endless variety.
Cheapest Corsets in the City.
Silk Parasols 53, 75, 87 cents and $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upwards—all below last week's prices.
Closing out Straw Braids, Tassels, Cords, every description of Straw Trimmings under cost of importation.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods every morning from auction and private sale.
Largest and cheapest stock in the City without doubt.
Straw Hats, Bonnets, Jockeys and Caps for Ladies', Misses' and Boys', from 5 cents to $5.
SNOW-FLAKES, SNOW-FLAKES. EVERY SHAPE.
At 40c., at 50c., at 75c., at 85c. and $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New Ribbons, frosted, dotted and beaded, Laces every color and width.
Lines of Kid Gloves from 30 cents the pair.
Also, cheap silk Gloves, kid finish, at 50 cents.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS. Corsets at 62½c., 75c., and $1.
Bargains. Cheapest Parasols in the City.
Clearing out Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs.
Also, lines of Lisle thread Gloves under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Milliners and country storekeepers will find it to their interest to examine our stock of Millinery and Straw Goods.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 65, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

STRAW GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also, COLORED LACES AND EDGINGS.
The largest assortment of
BONNET FRAMES in the City.
All American Frames 25 cents.
French and Colored Frames 40 cents.
At T. D. SLOANE'S,
No. 319 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will open on MONDAY, JUNE 1,
Two cases of their well-known
PONSON BLACK GROS GRAIN,
at $3 per yard, worth $3 75.
Also,
Several cases new DRESS GOODS,
from 37½ cents upward.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT HAS ARRIVED.
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
RICH LACES.
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. MANY ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
4 CASES OF TAKKO POPLINS FOR SUITS,
2 CASES OF ABYSSINIA STRIPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
They have still an assortment of the remarkably cheap
DESCHAMP'S BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.
ONLY $1 50 A PAIR.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND
CORNICES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 645 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
$60,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STRAW GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
LACE DEPARTMENT—
Real Guipure Laces, below cost.
Valenciennes and Cluny Laces, 50c. doz., up.
Colored and Black Laces.
Frosted and Figured Laces.
Silk Lace Vails, 25c., up.
Silk Illusions, 10c. yard, up.
Thread Worked-Lace Collars, 10c.
Real Cluny Collars, warranted, at 45c.
Lace Sets, closing below cost,
To close.
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK—
5,000 Needlework Bands, below cost.
Infants' Waists at reduced prices.
Edgings and Insertions, reduced.
Fine worked Linen Sets reduced to 50c.
Ladies' Linen Collars, 3c. up.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 6c. pair up.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Misses Linen Hemstitch, 10c.
Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Ladies' Extra Hemstitch, 25c.
Fine Needlework Handkerchiefs, 25c. up.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs below cost.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c. up.
Linen, Hemstitch and Colored Borders, 25c.
MUSLINS
TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK.
Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconets, Swiss, Nainsook, Brilliants, &c., &c., from 12½c. yard up.
Fancy Muslins for Waists at the same Reductions.
5,000 pieces Rufflings at low prices.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Thousands of yards Silk Gimps, Braids, Fringes and Galloons closing at 3c., 6c., 10c per yard.
All the new Satin Trimmings.
All the new shades in Fringes.
Marseilles Trimmings, 6c., 15c., 25c. and 31c. piece.
Dress Trimmings, 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c. and $1 piece.
Silk Fringes closing at 50c. piece.
RIBBONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Lots of fancy Ribbons clearing out, 6c., 10c., 12c., yard.
Lots of Bonnet Ribbons clearing out, 12½c., to 25c., yard.
Rich Sash Ribbons, 25c., 50c., 75c., yard.
Satin and Cord Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Flowers and Feathers,
Crapes and Lieces,
Silks and Velvets.
PARASOLS.
TO CLOSE THE STOCK,
Plain, Flounced, Fringed and Beaded
Parasols at prices way down.
Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas 75c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Lots of regular made Hosiery, closing out from 25c. to 50c., pair.
GREATEST REDUCTION IN GLOVES.
Lots of Gloves reduced to 25c. pair.
Ladies Kid Gloves reduced to 25c.
Ladies Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.
Ladies Best Kids reduced to 75c.
Gents Kid Gloves reduced to 60c.
Remnants of Ribbons,
Remnants of Laces,
Remnants of Embroideries,
Remnants of Trimmings.
CLEARING SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
STRAW GOODS.
All the New and Fashionable Goods.
Ladies' Bonnets at Reduced Prices.
Ladies' Hats at Reduced Prices.
Misses' Hats at Reduced Prices.
Sun and Seaside Hats.
Lots of Hats at 25c., 50c.
Boys' Straw Hats, 50c., 75c.
FANCY GOODS.
Lots of Fans, 10c., 15c., 20c.
Fine Spangled Silk and Sandal Wood, $1.
Fine sets Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c.
Buttons of every kind.
Excellent 200-yard Spool Cotton, 25c. dozen.
Job lot of Needles, 3c. paper.
Braids, Trimmings, Nail Heads, &c., &c.,
closing out cheap.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 Broadway,
Second door above Bleecker-st.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLES,
QUILTS,
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.
Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
A new round HAT for ladies, called the Angelina, just issued by M. T. HIGGINS,
and can be had only at their stores,
No. 693 Broadway, and No. 126 6th-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
H. O'FARRELL is offering his entire stock of Royal Velvets, Body and Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and super Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, 1,000 pieces fancy white and red-check Canton Mattings, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at lower prices than any other house in this City. Hotels and boarding houses supplied at wholesale prices. Save your money by calling on him at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

ASTROLOGY.

CAUTION—LOOK OUT, GOOD NEWS FOR ALL, the never failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe, born with a natural gift, the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals past, present and future, and all the affairs through life; also your thoughts as you enter the room, the name of the person you will marry, according to the sciences, also the likeness of your future husband or absent friends; brings together those long separated, causes speedy marriages, which is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her; she succeeds, all others fail; lucky numbers free; fee 25 to 50 cents; planet reading $1; gents not admitted; No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages not so much an object as in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good City references from the best families, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; or first-class laundress; country or City. At office, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; has no objection to light chamberwork; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework, chamberwork, nurses.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of game, meats, jellies, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country; first-class reference for one year from last employer. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; neat, willing and respectful; best references given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse; competent to fill both situations; good references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; is capable of taking a man's place; can bone, lard, &c.; has best City references; lady going to Europe cause of having. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; no objections to the country or traveling. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as a thorough, competent nurse; can take charge of an infant, night and day; is a good seamstress; is willing to go to the country; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for an American Protestant woman in the country as child's nurse, or to assist with the light housework and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to take the entire charge of an infant; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 444 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all the branches, soups, side-dishes, pastry and desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS PROTestant woman, as firstclass cook; understands all kinds French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, a situation; can take the place of waitress, or do housework; no objection to the country or a summer house. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and washing in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady's maid, who is an excellent seamstress, hairdresser, &c., and can get up ladies' muslins, a situation; speaks French, German and Italian. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Apply at 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., frame building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY WOman, with good reference, as infant's nurse, or to wait on a lady who boards; will do the baby's washing; sews neatly; will travel with a lady; wages $10; City or country. Apply at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH chambermaid and waitress in a private family or genteel boarding house; takes charge of the silver and dining room; excellent city reference; wages $10. No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to any other work; country calls preferred; the best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK FOR some more families; also, ladies' robes, undergarments, children's outfits, made to order at her own residence. Call at No. 524 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl, a situation in a private family as nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 344 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a good baker; or will do general housework in a small family in City or country; best of references. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful, experienced nurse, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook, and to assist with washing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 116 East 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook in a private family; will be willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 335 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT laundress, who does French fluting, &c., and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation; no objection to the country. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good reference, the washing of one or two private families; can do French fluting of all kinds. Call at No. 455 West 40th-street, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; is a first-class hairdresser; would like to travel for the Summer; has the best of City references. No. 856 8th-av., near 8th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse or to wait on an invalid lady; best of reference. Call for one week at No. 402 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; either for City or country; has the very best of City reference. No. 227 East 45th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of an infant; has good City references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS help in City and country.—Private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses, watering places and Summer resorts please notice, they can be supplied with housekeepers, governesses, ladies' maids, family seamstresses and nurses for children and invalids to travel; linen and store-room women, first-class cooks and bakers, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers and smart girls for general housework; have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Employers please notice, they can be supplied with the above-mentioned help, Protestants and others at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, who has acted in the capacity of housekeeper in the first families for a number of years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and will attend to them with interest, having just terminated an engagement, desires to obtain a similar position; unexceptionable references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 4,461 Post Office, New-York.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND AT THE New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., a large number of good servants with City reference for all kinds of household work; City and country; cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, general houseworkers and girls lately landed.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, and help of every description; also female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, competent, young man; two years' reference from last place; the reason of leaving is selling out. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man; sober, industrious and respectful; has long experience, and can come most highly recommended from his last employer, in the City at present. Can be seen at 18 East 27th-st.; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 1,309 Broadway, in the store, corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, American; understands his business thoroughly, and is highly recommended by his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH butler, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; best of references given. Call or address J. B., at Mrs. Sanders', No. 45 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man and woman in a gentleman's place; the man understands the care and treatment of horses, cows, harness, carriages, &c., and gardening if required; the woman is capable of doing any situation that is required of her with the family; will be found willing and obliging; references will be found satisfactory. Address J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 18, REsiding with his parents in the City, a situation in a mercantile house, bank, or insurance office; first-class recommendations; speaks English and German correctly; good situation more of an object than compensation. Address J. V., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very steady deserving young man; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, working garden, &c.; is willing to do anything in doors or out; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried couple, (no incumbrance,) situations in some respectable family; man as coachman and groom; is a good plain gardener; his wife is a good plain cook; they have the highest of recommendations; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 99 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is also a good driver; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address O. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man who understands the charge of a gentleman's place, in City or country, as coachman, gardener or waiter; the best of reference given. Apply at flower store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman or groom; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden if required; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as gardener and coachman; has the best of references, four years; can do draining, &c. Address H. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS PLUMBERS.—A YOUNG MAN wants to learn the plumbing and gas-fitting trade. Inquire for three days at No. 351 West 39th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED! AGENTS!

To sell John S. C. Abbott's LIFE OF GEN. GRANT. This work contains a fine steel engraving of the father and mother of the General, and is otherwise very handsomely illustrated. The best selling work in the market; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP OF ALL NAtions and professions, for good situations in private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and Summer resorts, in each and every station of household work, at highest wages; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, French, Irish, Protestants and others, also nurses and ladies' maids to travel. Girls please notice they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SERvants immediately, at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: One housekeeper for a small private hotel; also cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls for general housework.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW ARTIcle; can make from $8 to $10 per day. It can be had nowhere else; we are the sole manufacturers. Call at Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st., Room No. 57; hours 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO ATTEND A soda-water and root-beer establishment during the night time. Apply at No. 146 Chatham-st., after 12 o'clock, noon.

WANTED—EIGHT CARPET LAYERS; NONE but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., entrance on 9th-st.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED FOR the sale of first-class American goods on commission. Address, with name and reference, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,648 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN and a Protestant. Call at No. 46 Exchange-place, Room No. 13.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Add's A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

H. O'FARRELL—FURNITURE.
In consideration of our very large stock, the largest in the City, of parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, and the late dull season, I have reduced the prices of all goods to a fabulously low figure.
All goods warranted.
Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Furniture at a bargain, for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with reps or haircloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, and $150; also, great variety parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bookcases, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

2,000 PATENT COTS, SUITABLE FOR hotels and watering places, also for the South, West Indies and California trade—they require no mattress in warm weather, and very thin ones in cold. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Call and see them, at COLTON'S, No. 724 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION—SUMMER TERM COMMENCES THIS DAY, June 1, at half-prices; specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. College, 14th-st., Union-square. O. B. GOLDSMITH.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer, for private instruction in business writing, practical book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, &c.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady experienced in teaching English, music and French wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WYNKOOP & SHERWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. M. WYNKOOP,
WM. SHERWOOD.
NEW-YORK, 27th May, 1868.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of P. S. WYNKOOP & SON.
P. S. WYNKOOP,
H. M. WYNKOOP.
NEW-YORK, 27th May, 1868.

TO THE TRADE.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the trade generally to their increased facilities for the publishing and book jobbing business in all its branches, and trust by undivided attention to continue to deserve the favors hitherto conferred upon their predecessors, Messrs. WYNKOOP & SHERWOOD.
P. S. WYNKOOP & SON.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

CHARLES BARLOW, MATHIAS B. SMITH and ERASTUS WIMAN having been admitted to an interest in our firm, the business will hereafter be conducted in New-York under the style of DUN, BARLOW & CO. The style of the Branch Offices will remain as heretofore.
R. G. DUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

After June 3 the office will be removed to Moffatt Building, No. 335 Broadway.

No. 18 New-st., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. RAYMOND, retiring. E. A. SAXTON and J. L. ROGERS, Jr., will sign in liquidation.
EDWIN A. SAXTON,
C. M. RAYMOND,
JOHN L. ROGERS, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the Banking and Stock Commission business of the late firm of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO., under the name of SAXTON & ROGERS.
EDWIN A. SAXTON,
JOHN L. ROGERS, Jr.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of EGLESTON & SMITH, for the transaction of a Commission business in stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous securities, at No. 38 Pine-st.
WILLIAM C. EGLESTON,
JUNIUS SMITH,
Member New-York Stock Exchange, late with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE STRANGER. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, C. H. Rockwell, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss McCormick, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Kate Ranoe, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th st. PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. CAMILLE and A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Matilda Heron as Camille.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. DER FREISCHUTZ and PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st. near 3d-av. VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL. No. 954 Broadway. PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. GRAND CONCERT. By Ole Bull, E. Lansing, G. F. Hall, Miss Jenny Landsman, and G. W. Morgan.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY. 5th-av., corner 14th-st. EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

ART GALLERY. No. 845 Broadway. THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE ROOM. Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. "Henry IV." By Prof. Robert R. Raymond.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Disraeli, according to a rather obscure dispatch, intimates that no Government resistance will be offered to Mr. Gladstone's suspensory act in regard to the Irish Church.

Parliament has adjourned to June 4.

The French Senate has passed the law for the regulation of public meetings.

The Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bokharians and taken the capital of their country by storm.

The United States Squadron has sailed from Lisbon *en route* to Antwerp.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie yesterday visited Rouen. In replying to an address from the Cardinal Archbishop, Napoleon said: "We will not sever our love of God from our love of country."

CONGRESS.

Several petitions from the bankers of New-York and Boston were presented to the Senate on Saturday, remonstrating against the passage of the amendment to the Bankruptcy law. The Committee on Printing reported the resolution to print 15,000 copies of Ross Browne's report on minerals, with an amendment reducing the number to 10,000. After some debate the amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted. The bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up and gave rise to a lengthy debate. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker of the House asked instructions regarding the prisoner Charles W. Wooley. He stated that he had, at the prisoner's request, permitted three lawyers to see him as his counsel, also his wife and child, but that a telegram had been submitted to him, the superscription to which was insulting to the House. He had not held the prisoner responsible for this, but had given him the dispatch. He wished, however, to have definite instructions to guide him in the future. Mr. Butler offered a resolution prohibiting the prisoner from receiving any communications not first inspected by the Speaker. He read the telegram alluded to, which had been forwarded to him by Mr. Wooley with an impudent message. The dispatch was from a man named George A. Jones, who told Wooley that he was in the hands of "tyrants," and advised him to "stand firm," and that the country would sustain him. The Speaker said he should not feel authorized to open communications addressed to the prisoner, even if the House so directed, whereupon Mr. Butler modified his motion so as to direct that no communications except open ones be delivered to the prisoner, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be his only custodian. After much debate this was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it. Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would bring up the Tax bill on Monday, and press its consideration from day to day until disposed of. The House then, at 2:45, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, on the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall not be eligible to reëlection. At the close of his remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

An important treaty between the United States Government and the chiefs, counselors, warriors and red men of the Osage Nation was concluded Saturday and signed, by which the Osage Nation cede to the Government and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad purchase the remaining lands owned by the Osages in Kansas, including their trust lands, amounting in all to about 8,000,000 acres. By this cession the annuities to the Indians are largely increased, and abundant provision is made for the settlement of their new home in the Indian Territory.

Mrs. David McKnight, of Pittsburg, Penn., was severely burned by her clothes taking fire from the stove about two weeks since, and on Friday morning last she complained of an increased burning in one of her limbs. The person in attendance upon her, on turning down the bed-clothes, discovered that the blanket was on fire, and that a portion of the bed had been burned. She was removed to another bed and the fire was extinguished. Previously she had been in a fair way to recover, but the injuries thus received, and the excitement occasioned, caused her death on Friday evening. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, caused by the remedies applied to her injuries. How long it had been burning previous to the discovery could not be ascertained, but a considerable portion of the bed and clothes were consumed.

A frightful case of rape and intended murder is reported from Arthabascaville, Canada. A girl named Maria Poisson, aged 13, while passing through the bushes, was attacked by a man named Provincheur, who brutally violated, and then beat her till he supposed her dead. Provincheur has been arrested.

Judge Grier, in the United States District Court, in the suits of the Pennsylvania Salt Company against the American Lye Company, has decided that the patents of Thompson are valid, and has granted a perpetual injunction, ordering an account of the profits.

Gov. Bullock and staff, the Executive Council, and the heads of the State Department of Massachusetts, will attend the funeral of Ex-Gov. Lincoln, at Worcester, on Tuesday. The Boston Independent Cadets will act as escort.

Gen. Marquez has issued a pamphlet manifesto address to the Mexican people defining his position. He states that he is resolved to retire forever from public life, and denies and disproves many of the allegations of cruelty attributed to him. He says that the statements that he was the author of the Tacubaya massacre are false, and claims to have acted always under superior orders. He also attacks the statements made by Baron Lago, and gives a history of the siege of Mexico. He concludes by expressing a wish to die in the defence of Mexico against foreign invasion.

The trial of Jefferson Davis will probably be postponed until October, the counsel on both sides having agreed to the delay.

The members of the German Roman Catholic Central Union inaugurated their thirteenth annual Convention yesterday by walking in procession through the principal streets of the City, attended by bands of music. The delegates to the Convention afterward attended the celebration of High Mass at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third-street. The business of the Convention will commence to-day.

Hon. William McMurray, Ex-Police Commissioner, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 118 Fifth-avenue. The cause of death is supposed to have been apoplexy.

A large meeting was held at Bangor, Me., Saturday night, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Chicago Convention. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and others, addressed the meeting.

Hart L. Stewart, of Chicago, was examined before Justice Sturtevant, of that city, about two weeks since, on the charge of perjury in connection with his divorce suit, and on Thursday last he was taken before the Grand Jury which failed to indict him, the charge not being substantiated.

Hon. James Emmitt, a member of the Ohio Senate from Pike County, has made the very liberal proposition to give the sum of $100,000 to provide the State House grounds with statuary and other suitable works of art, if the State will appropriate $20,000 or $30,000 with which to secure the services of a landscape gardener, erect a suitable fence, and make other necessary improvements.

A one hundred dollar three years compound interest note, of date May 15, 1865, was presented for redemption at the First National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., on Friday.

The printers in Chicago have organized a Printers' Colfax Club, and it is their intention to secure the organization of affiliated societies throughout the country.

Hon. James B. Beck, member of Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District, has been in consultation with many of the distillers in his district in regard to the whisky tax, to whom he held out the hope that the tax might possibly be reduced to 50 cents per gallon. He seemed to regard it as impossible to so amend the bill as to permit the shipment of whisky in bond.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention is called to assemble at Austin to-day.

The election in Oregon for Congressman and members of the State Legislature takes place to-day.

The failure of the firm of Sherwood & Hopson, of Utica, is announced, owing solely, it is said, to their connection with the Port Leyden Iron Company.

Over four hundred students have already registered to enter Cornell University at its opening.

Rev. M. P. Gaddis' church in Cincinnati has rented and occupied Pike's Music Hall for Sunday services. The Second Presbyterian Church, which is building a new edifice, bid $1,000 per annum higher, and have also obtained a lease, and there is a prospect of a lively quarrel between the two churches, which the courts must settle.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, has gone to Laurel Hill, North Carolina, to deliver the annual address before the Faculty and students of the college at that place, on the 4th of June. The invitation was extended to him last Fall.

Ex-Gov. J. J. McRae, of Mississippi, who is in very poor health, has left for Honduras. His brother, Gen. Colen McRae, who was financial agent of the Confederate Government in Europe during the war, resides in Honduras.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention, to elect delegates to the New-York Convention, is to be held in Trenton, on Wednesday, 10th inst.

The Louisiana sugar crop last year amounted to thirty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-seven hogsheads.

The funeral services of Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, will take place in Worcester to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. Gov. Bullock and staff, members of the Council, and the heads of departments will be present, and the Independent Corps of Cadets will act as an escort to the body.

Those members of the Grand Army of the Republic, workmen and others, who were unable to participate in the exercises of Saturday, visited the graves of their comrades yesterday; among them the Posts of Williamsburg, and several in Jersey City and in Newark.

The fire at No. 18 Murray-street and No. 31 Park-place, (the building running through the block,) inflicted a damage by fire, water and smoke of $150,000. The occupants were dealers and importers of silks, cloths and traveling bags.

Henry King, a real estate broker, formerly located at No. 167 Broadway, was held for examination yesterday by Justice Dodge upon a charge of defrauding Henry Charles Deedes, of London, of $1,200. It is alleged that King used a draft for this amount which was inclosed in a letter directed to King's Sons, bankers, but delivered to him by mistake.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen May 16 and Southampton May 19, arrived at this port last evening.

Yesterday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Church of the Holy Cross, on Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by several of the clergy, was witnessed by several thousand people. The sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Hecker.

Cotton was firm, but inactive, on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were cheaper, and in less request. Provisions were lightly dealt in; Pork and Lard were held with rather more confidence. Groceries were steady, but not in general request. Freights were dull, with 535 vessels of all classes in port.

The Russian Victory in Turkistan.

The Russian arms have met with a considerable success in Central Asia. The total defeat and death of the Khan of Bokhara, and the capture, after severe fighting, of his fortified capital, are events of great importance to Russia, and will certainly be followed by the occupation of the entire country. Bokhara is the furthest point yet reached by the Russians in that region, and it is evident that the Russian force engaged in the present series of operations is on a larger scale and is more energetically handled than that employed in any of her previous campaigns. Notwithstanding the great distance from any permanent base of operations, Russia will probably be able to hold the strong position of Bokhara as a base from which to control the entire region of Turkistan up to the frontiers of Afghanistan, even should she not effect its entire subjugation. Bokhara, at least, with its two million inhabitants, will remain virtually Russian, while the extinction of the military power of the neighboring Khanates must eventually follow.

The first great advantage that will accrue to Russia from her success will be that the trade, not only of Bokhara, but of the surrounding country, will be diverted from its present channel and pass into Russian hands. The silk, leather, cotton and jewelry which now reach the West through British India will in future find their market in Russia, and the trade in all these articles will doubtless be largely developed, now that a direct and secure mode of access to a European market has been secured. To acquire the control of this trade has long been the ardent desire of the Russian Government, and its efforts seem now to have been attended with a full measure of success.

The news will probably excite some excitement among the Anglo-Indian Party known as the "Russophobists," who look upon every Russian success as a menace to British India, and have even repeatedly urged the conquest of Afghanistan, at all costs, upon the British Government, as a measure of security against Russian ambition. But England seems now to watch Russian progress without alarm, and to rely on the almost impassable defiles of her northern frontier, her command of the sea, and her railways, as her real grounds of security in India, should Russia ultimately attempt the Herculean task of wresting it from her.

Congress and the Canvass.

We take it for granted that, since the Chicago Convention, Gen. Butler has abandoned his hostility to Gen. Grant, and that, in common with the other Managers of Impeachment, he proposes, so far as possible, to aid his election to the Presidency. We beg leave, therefore, to suggest to all these gentlemen that the course they are now pursuing does not tend to promote that result.

Under their lead Congress is wasting on trifling matters, time and labor which are required for much more important subjects. Three days were spent last week in discussing themes and taking action of not the slightest consequence to the country or the party; while topics of the most transcendent importance to the whole country, and which will enter decisively into the pending Presidential canvass, were utterly neglected. Mr. Bingham has succeeded in hustling Vinnie Ream out of the room in which she was busily engaged in making the statue of Lincoln, which Congress had employed her to execute, and has converted it into a prison cell for a contumacious witness; but beyond this not very brilliant or creditable achievement, nothing whatever has been done by Congress since the Republican nominations were made. Not a step toward the restoration of the Southern States has been taken, nor has anything been done toward effecting the reforms in the public service which the public good requires.

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago commends itself to the approval of the country. The principles it embodies are the principles upon which the people desire to see the Government administered. But their mere announcement is not enough. Congress is still in session. The Republicans have large majorities—large enough to overcome the President's veto—in both Houses. They can, if they choose, embody in actual enactments very many of the principles they have put before the country as the basis of their party platform, and every step they take in this direction will be of essential service to the party, as evidence of the sincerity and good faith which animate their action. Parties are judged by their declarations of principle, only when they have no power to carry them into effect. When they have that power, they are judged by what they *do*, rather than by what they *say*.

There is no reason, for example, why Congress should not proceed forthwith with the admission of the Southern States,—those of them which have reorganized their State Governments in accordance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress. The Constitutions they have adopted await examination; their State Governments are ready to go into operation; their Senators and Representatives await admission to their seats. The Republican Party stands pledged, by the enactment of the law and by its indorsement at Chicago, to admit those States upon this basis—and their participation in the coming canvass depends on the prompt redemption of their pledge. Why should it be delayed?

The whole question of Revenue and Expenditure demands the most prompt and effective action. The gigantic and destructive evils and abuses which pervade the whole system, and which are not only destroying the resources but disgracing the character of the Government, must be reformed. The Republican Party cannot possibly stand under the responsibility of the present administration of the Revenue Department. It must either reform it thoroughly and effectually, or it must make such efforts for reform as will leave no shadow of responsibility for its continuance on its shoulders. We are glad to see that Mr. Schenck is to bring the subject before the House to-day for consideration and action. It is too large and complicated to be disposed of hastily; but we hope no subjects of minor importance will be allowed to divert the attention of Congress from it, till it has received such discussion and action as it deserves.

Above all, we hope no more time will be wasted on impeachment. That whole matter is dead beyond hope of resurrection. The Committee of Investigation must be satisfied by this time, from the evidence they have taken, whether they can convict any Senator or Senators of having been bribed, or not, and also whether they can, in that way or any other, reverse the result of the trial. Let them report all the testimony they have taken to the House, and then let the House dispose of the whole matter in its discretion. The sooner it can be got out of the way the better. It blocks the legislative action of Congress. It retards the vigorous prosecution of the Presidential canvass. It distracts and disturbs the attention of the country. It prolongs and intensifies dissension and ill-feeling in the Republican Party, and complicates greatly the issues which that party has to meet. Now that all hopes of getting Mr. Johnson out of office before his term closes have disappeared, the further agitation of the subject can do no possible good, and may do a great deal of harm. This impeachment business is to be one of the counts in the general indictment against the party, and it is not worth while to add to the difficulty of meeting it by adding fresh embarrassments to those which already surround it.

The Butler-Wooley Investigation.

The tactics with which Mr. Butler degraded the impeachment trial, and made it odious in the eyes of multitudes, are fast damaging the investigation which the House has instituted into the alleged cases of Senatorial corruption. We mean no imputation upon Mr. Butler's professional capacity. But he commits the mistake of supposing that the arts which serve him in bullying witnesses in a criminal court, or in striving to convict a common horse-thief, are equally available in Congress. The Senate Chamber was the scene, while impeachment lasted, of displays suited only to a petty District Court; and the House now daily endures the same spectacle with a patience perfectly marvelous. Not Mr. Butler the legislator, but Mr. Butler the counsel engaged in a paltry case against one Wooley, occupies time that should be devoted to more profitable business.

The imprisoned Wooley certainly has no claim to consideration. Doubtless he has some reason to complain of Mr. Butler's questions, and still more of his manner of putting them. It may possibly be hard to be punished for declining to answer inquiries pertaining only to what the witness alleges to be his own business. But sufficient has transpired to show that he has been concerned in transactions which may affect the integrity of one branch of Congress, and which ought therefore to be sifted to the bottom. These transactions are not ordinary private business. Mr. Weed's testimony proves that they may have been associated with attempts to purchase votes of Senators; while Wooley's personal friends insist that they were connected with schemes for buying the votes of Representatives on quite a different question. In either case Wooley should be compelled, if possible, to explain. And if he continue contumacious, it is proper that he be made to feel some of the rigors of imprisonment. So far, as between Wooley and Butler, not much is to be said. If the prosecuting lawyer conduct himself unpleasantly in the committee room, the obstinate witness has only himself to thank for the punishment. He has but to explain what he did or proposed to do with money which, according to appearances, was obtained for corrupt purposes, and all that is real in his reported grievances will end.

But because Butler can neither coax nor intimidate Wooley into an explanation, is the business of the House to be arrested? And because Butler is privileged to bully Wooley in the committee room, is he to be licensed to bully every member on the floor of the House who presumes to say a word about the investigation? So it almost seems. On a motion to add Democratic members to the Committee, for instance, he was insulting. The motion itself was not unreasonable. The investigation is not, properly speaking, a partisan affair, and Mr. Butler ought not to be allowed to make it such. But he claims the right to do it, and, moreover, the right to assail anybody who thinks differently; and a majority of the members present indorse his pretensions.

If we desired the failure of the inquiry and the escape from exposure and punishment of those whom the truth might compromise, we should desire the continuance of Mr. Butler's management. He is doing more than Wooley to cast discredit on the whole business. It is because we recognize as suspicious, circumstances which have been made public, and would have them probed and their bearings brought to light, that the animus shown by Butler in the discussions upon the subject, and the one-sided manner in which he proposes to hunt up evidence, assume the shape of scandals, which the House ought not indefinitely to tolerate. It would have been more proper, we believe, to leave in the hands of the Senate an investigation which avowedly relates to Senators. But the House, having resolved to retain control of it, ought to preserve it from the disgrace which Mr. Butler's proceedings are calculated to bring upon it.

The Debt and its Interest—The Currency and its Amount.

Any possible opening for controversy as to the import of so much of the Republican platform as relates to the redemption of the national debt, is closed by the terms in which the President of the Convention formally tendered the nomination to Gen. Grant. "It makes the strict fulfillment of national obligations," remarked Gen. Hawley, "a point of honor never to be waived. *What the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment the Union Republican Party will ever consent to tender.*" Such an interpretation lifts the question out of the arena of partisanship, and establishes a standard which the intrigues of factions or the desires of particular localities cannot disturb. Not what Congress may decide, but what the civilized world pronounces honorable and just, is the measure of duty toward the national creditor which the party rallying under Grant and Colfax has inscribed on its banner.

This unreserved declaration of principle and purpose constitutes a fitting foundation for a financial policy that shall at once inspire confidence and afford relief. The present form of the debt, representing as it does several classes of securites and a rate of interest much higher than is borne by any other security of equal value in the world, is in many respects unsatisfactory. The proper solution of controversies as to the money with which the bonds shall be paid is, to allow them quietly to go on to maturity, long before which the growth of wealth and prosperity will have re-established the equilibrium of gold and paper. And the true way of lightening the burdens incident to the debt is so to reduce the rate of interest that the plea on which the taxation of bonds is demanded shall be destroyed. The funding of the debt, and the substitution of long bonds at a lower rate of interest for the present bonds, which at the pleasure of the Government are terminable much earlier, are the means with which the Republican Party proposes to vindicate the rights of the bondholder, and at the same time consult the interests of the tax-payer.

The Chicago Convention has imposed upon Congress the obligation of providing these means without unnecessary delay. Mr. McCulloch's fondness for anticipating payments found no favor at its hands. Its fifth resolution asserts that the debt "should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done." The improvement of the public credit must precede the practical application of these views. The Convention has placed the party in a position which contributes to this result, the realization of which in a large degree depends upon the sagacity of Congress, and the harmonizing of the Treasury management with the policy of the party and the interests of commerce, rather than the theories of individuals or the convenience of speculators. The latter point is more important than at the first glance it may seem to be. For the Treasury policy has aggravated existing tendencies to instability, and to this extent has lessened confidence; while recent revelations have shaken faith in other branches of the departmental work.

Two or three funding schemes are already before the Senate. Mr. Sherman still adheres, we believe, to his measure, which, though not likely to pass, deserves more candid treatment than it has yet received. It is more favorable to the bondholder than any other plan, since it provides for a five per cent. interest, payable in gold—the feature objected to being that which so far recognizes pending controversies as to make conversion virtually compulsory. The Chicago platform contemplates nothing of the kind. It looks to the voluntary action of capitalists, prompted by self-interest, and so far commits the party against Mr. Sherman's bill. Mr. Morgan's resolution adapts the proposition much more nearly to the party's idea. He provides for the issue of gold bonds, redeemable after twenty, thirty, and forty years, with interest, respectively, at five, four-and-a-half, and four per cent.—the exchange being optional to the present holders. The National Manufacturers' Association suggests a still lower rate, but anything below four per cent. can hardly be considered debatable.

The measure just reported from the Senate Committee on Finance conflicts somewhat rudely both with these propositions and the formally declared policy of the party. Confessedly, the public credit must be established on a firm basis before any plan of funding can be regarded as feasible. The first essential is confidence, and this applies as well to the currency as to the general question of the debt. Now, the financiers of the Senate recommend a measure which shakes confidence in the future of the circulating medium. They provide for an expansion of the maximum limit of national bank currency to the extent of twenty millions. In that degree they favor inflation. The proposal is, indeed, qualified with the remark that the said amount "is to be issued only to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less circulation than five dollars per each inhabitant, and so as to equalize the circulation in such States and Territories in proportion to the population." But the very qualification exemplifies the danger of making the additional issue on this or any similar ground. For if Congress is to be the judge of the proportion which the bank circulation shall bear to the population of certain localities, what objection can the Senate Committee offer to other propositions, pointing to a higher average, and to an equalization over the entire Union? The limit suggested by the Committee is arbitrary. The argument which is good in its favor is equally good in favor of an issue of fifty or a hundred millions; the exact amount being merely a matter of opinion. The only safeguard consists in an unbending adherence to the anti-inflation principle. The moment this is departed from, the ghost of repudiation rises before the country. It is enough to know that the present aggregate of currency in circulation, greenback and national, is adequate to the legitimate business requirements of the country. The equalization of this amount, according to the relative requirements of the States, may be safely left to the operation of the natural laws of trade. To tamper with these on any such pretext as that which the Senate Committee assigns, is to thwart the Republican policy touching the debt, and to fasten upon the party responsibility for a peril which no sound financier would willingly encounter.

The Democratic Nomination for President.

There is no longer any doubt that the Democratic Party will be very strongly pressed in convention to make Judge Chase their candidate for the Presidency. The movement has the support of some of the strongest men in the party. It is said that Gov. Seymour favors it, and that it will have the vigorous advocacy of the New-York delegation to begin with.

We do not think it can succeed, because we do not believe that *two-thirds* of the delegates in convention can be brought to favor it. Aside from the hostility it will encounter on grounds of principle, the personal interests to be affected by it are too formidable to be overcome. The two-thirds rule, established for the slaughter of Mr. Van Buren at Baltimore in 1844, has become the settled law of Democratic National Conventions; and it will always be found effectual, not only in defeating any local favorite, but in preventing the adoption of any bold and striking change of party policy. Where *one-third* of the Convention can control its action, it is safe to say that its action will always be timid and commonplace. It was that which nominated Polk in 1844, and Pierce in 1852, and which defeated the party by splitting it in 1848 and 1860; and it will probably defeat the nomination of Pendleton, and prevent such a revolution in the party as the nomination of Chase would involve now.

It is understood that those who support Chase advocate also the adoption of his principles and policy. They will allow him substantially to make his platform. They hold that the war has disposed of all the questions that were ever at issue between him and them. Slavery, the grand source and origin of them all, has disappeared forever. They propose to regard as fixed and settled all the questions growing out of it and out of the war. They accept the reconstruction action of Congress—urge the return of the South to the Union upon that basis—and take the broad ground of *universal manhood suffrage*, without distinction of race or color, only leaving it to the action of the States themselves. It is impossible to imagine a greater revolution in a party than this. It may safely be assumed that nothing but the most desperate sense of party necessity could bring any party to it; and it is scarcely possible that two-thirds of the Democratic Party should concur in taking so desperate a view of its fortunes.

Nor is it at all certain that the action proposed would save the party. If the whole strength of the party could be relied on in support of it, there might be some chance of its success. There are unquestionably some elements of disaffection in the Republican ranks, though they are much less influential than they were before the Chicago Convention; and if their strength could be added to the full Democratic vote, it would give the Democracy a fair chance of carrying several important Northern States, which would be certain for Grant as against any regular nominee of the Democratic Party. But with Chase as their candidate, and universal negro suffrage in their platform, the Democrats expect also to divide the Southern colored vote and so to carry several of the Southern States. This, of course, involves the utter abandonment of the doctrine that this is exclusively the "white man's Government," which is just now the cardinal feature,—the corner stone, the only essential and fundamental principle, of the Democratic faith as held by the Democrats of the Southern States.

We are inclined to think, therefore, that if the Democrats were to make Mr. Chase their candidate, *five* Democrats, both North and South, would vote for Grant where *one* Republican, black or white, in either section, would vote for Chase.

But whether this be so or not, we should be very glad to see Mr. Chase nominated by the Democrats,—because it would put some very important questions of public policy beyond the reach of further controversy. It would settle forever all questions that led to the war, and all questions that grow out of it. The right of secession on the one side, and of coercion on the other; the abolition of Slavery; the restoration of the Union, and the whole subject of suffrage would be disposed of, so that they could not again be made the subject of party controversy, whatever might be the result of this particular canvass. The only question at issue would be under which party, and by which one of two able, patriotic and high-toned men, this policy of the Government, common to both parties, should be carried out.

The prospects of the Democratic Party, certainly, are not flattering. While impeachment was pending, and it was generally supposed that Mr. Johnson would be removed and Mr. Wade installed in his place, the Democrats felt very confident of victory. They anticipated the full and complete triumph of the extreme Radical element in the Chicago Convention—the adoption of a Radical platform, and the nomination of Ultra-Radicals as candidates on the ticket. They have been disappointed in this respect, and their faith in success is much weaker than it was before. We think the coolest and most dispassionate of their leaders think the chances are very largely against them, and that without some such bold and revolutionary step as the nomination of Mr. Chase would involve, the election of Grant is almost certain to take place.

We believe it to be as certain as any contingent event can be, no matter who the Democratic candidate against him may be. He commands, in our judgment, the absolute confidence of the people. They look upon him as preëminently the man to complete the restoration of the Union, as he proved to be preëminently the man to close the war. The wise and discreet action of the Chicago Convention has removed whatever of dissension there was in the Republican Party, and consolidated its strength to a degree which few deemed possible in advance of its meeting. The Republicans enter upon the canvass sanguine of success, and with every indication that they will achieve it. Nor do we see now any way by which the Democrats can render that event less certain than it now appears.

The Case of Callicot.

It is impossible to regard the result of the Callicot trial with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. No one can help feeling some degree of sympathy with the officer whom that result convicts of offences which may consign him to the State Prison and to the infamy that attends it. No just complaint can be made of the perfect fairness of his trial, nor is there room for a reasonable doubt of the strict justice of the verdict. Mr. Callicot was too intelligent and too sharp a man, and too familiar with the requirements of the public service, to be the dupe of others, or to allow any one to lead him blindly into such a dreadful fate as that which has overtaken him. Beyond all question, while a sworn officer of the Government, he entered into a conspiracy with others to defraud the revenue of very large sums of money, for his own benefit, in flagrant violation of the law and in open defiance of the penalties which it prescribes.

But he is a man of education, of good character before the world, and has held prominent positions in public life; and it cannot fail to impress every one with sadness to see such a man fall so terribly—the victim of an avarice too strong for his principles and his self-respect. We regard his crime and fate as a specimen of the demoralization which the administration of the Revenue service has brought upon the whole country. All experience testifies that a tax so high as to be manifestly unjust has the effect of weakening the public sense of the obligations of law. When a man is taxed two dollars for making an article which costs only twenty-five cents, he feels justified in evading it by any means in his power; and the idea that there is any crime in doing so gradually fades out, not only from his mind, but out of the minds of the whole community as well. To such an extent has this been the case with us that even the Revenue officers appointed to enforce the law share the general demoralization, and enter freely into conspiracies to profit by defeating the law and defrauding the Government.

This practice must be arrested—the law must be enforced, if the Government is to have any revenue; and it is absolutely imperative that officers of the Government who thus betray their trusts and set the example of defrauding the Government, should be held to a very strict responsibility. On this ground it is impossible to regret that so conspicuous and so flagrant an offender should have been convicted. But at the same time it is equally impossible not to deplore the fact that a man in such a position as Callicot held, should have so far lost all sense of responsibility as to practice the frauds which have been proved upon him, and of which he must bear the penalty. We hope the example will not be without effect upon officers of the service who may be exposed to similar temptation.

The trial has been conducted with fairness, dignity and with sole regard to the requirements of the law and justice. Judge Nelson, one of the oldest and ablest of the Supreme Court Bench, presided, and Mr. Tracy, the District-Attorney of the Eastern District, tried the case with consummate skill and conspicuous ability. Judge Benedict, who had just gone over the same ground in the trial of Enright, was associated with Judge Nelson in this case, and found himself sustained by him in every ruling he had given in the previous trial, though the case was new and wholly without precedents to serve as guides. Callicot was defended by Mr. Jenks with ability and zeal, and was unfortunate only in the fact that the evidence was too clear and conclusive to admit of doubt. We understand that on leaving their seats the jury stood *eleven* to *one*; and, although they were out some thirty-six hours, there was very little difference of opinion among them, on any point or at any time.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, speaking of the attempt of some foolish newspapers to keep up a ferment about impeachment, earnestly advises "every Republican who desires the election of Grant and Colfax, to cease bellowing and pawing the ground over the old tragedy and go to work for the Republican ticket." It adds that it knows that neither Gen. Grant nor Mr. Colfax approve of this intestine fury, and that it has good ground for believing that they heartily disapprove and discountenance it. We have no doubt of this fact, nor can there be any doubt that the *Tribune's* advice is timely and good. Nothing but harm can come of this constant attempt to prolong the public excitement in this impeachment business.

Everybody knows that, on the eve of an important election, rival parties vie with each other very vigorously in *promising* reforms. In this sense the Presidential canvass may be said to have opened already. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, in Congress on Saturday proclaimed that the Democrats intend, when they get into power, to "cut down the expenditures of the army, abolish the negro regiments, cut down the expenses of the navy one-half, drive from power the thieves and plunderers who are drinking the life-bood of the nation, and put honest men in their places." Mr. Driggs, a Republican of Michigan, apparently dazzled by the brilliant vision thus held up to him, into momentary forgetfulness of party fealty, declared that if the gentleman would convince him that the Democratic party would do all that, he would join it at once. This is very patriotic, but quite needless. The Republicans are in power, and can at once inaugurate these great reforms. They may not be able thoroughly to accomplish all of them, but they can do enough to show that they are earnest and sincere in promising them. They have the decided advantage of their opponents in this respect. They need not rely on mere promises—they can give practical proof of their purpose to carry them into effect. Let them not neglect to take advantage of their opportunity.

The *World* must have a great deal of good advice to spare, else it would not waste any of it in urging the Times to press upon Congress the duty of moderation and its kindred virtues. We have done little else for a long while back. If Congress had taken and acted on the good advice we have given it during the past year or two, on this and a great variety of other subjects, we flatter ourselves that by this time it would have been the best-behaved, the most sensible, and, on the whole, by all odds the most exemplary Legislative Assembly the world has ever seen or heard of. But all we can do is to *give* good advice; we can't be responsible for the result, in case the people to whom we give it throw it back in our faces.

The *Revolution*, the Women's Rights advocate, which has more stimulating and suggestive ideas in it every week than any other paper of the same kind within our knowledge, says that O'Connell, being once asked if he ever expected to carry the "repeal" question, replied: "No, but it is always good policy to claim the uttermost, and then you stand a fair chance of getting *something*." This, perhaps, is a vindication of a good many of our extremists. The only trouble about it is that they are quite apt here to get all they claim. By dint of perseverance and peremptory demands on political parties, which are always open to the hope of getting or the fear of losing votes, they extort from them the full extent of their requirements.

We trust some of our New-York members of Congress will find time now to press the appropriation for building our new Post Office. The Government has selected a site, purchased the ground, paid for it and decided upon plans for the building. A very excellent and reliable Commission, appointed by Congress has the matter in hand, and all that is wanted is an appropriation for commencing the work. When that is obtained, it will be entered upon at once and pushed forward to a speedy completion. There ought to be no further delay. The building is imperatively required for the convenient dispatch of public business, and the sooner the work is begun the better.

We published from the Savannah *Republican*, a few days since, a statement of the manner in which a telegraphic dispatch, sent by Mr. Hayes, the Editor of that paper, to J. W. Forney, Jr., of the Philadelphia *Press*, at his request, and giving a statement of the manner in which the news of the President's acquittal was received in that city, was deliberately altered so as to convey an exactly opposite idea to that which its language expressed. Copies of the dispatch as sent and as printed, with the changes made, were also published. The *Press*, replying to this, makes an abusive personal attack on Mr. Hayes, and closes by saying that "this is the last and only notice we shall take of the affair in our columns." Of course it is simply a confession of the truth of everything alleged. The *Press* had much better have said nothing.

Vallandigham, through the Dayton *Ledger*, administers a sharp rebuke to those Democratic newspapers which are opening the canvass by assaults upon the capacity and military services of Gen. Grant. He speaks of this as "the weakest and most foolish thing that the Democratic press or Democratic orators can do." The strength of the Democracy in the canvass, he thinks, lies in the fact that the country wants a statesman, rather than a soldier, for President. If they overlook this consideration, and try to run any soldier against Grant, they will throw away their chances of success. That is true. The fact is they *have* no chances if they don't run a soldier, and they throw them away if they do. That is rather a difficult dilemma.

The American Jockey Club give notice in our advertising columns that their subscription rooms for the coming races at Jerome Park, No. 920 Broadway, will be opened on Wednesday next. The races begin on the 9th inst.

Our Boston correspondent gives an interesting account of the Convention of "Free Religionists" held in that city last week. The object of the movement, as stated by the Chairman, Dr. Frothingham, is to promote freedom

of religious inquiry, thought and action among men, irrespective of denominational differences. It is not proposed to make all people think alike, but to secure for religious investigation the same measure of liberty accorded to scientific research. Several representatives of leading denominations took part in the discussions and expressed their sympathy with the movement; but it is doubtful if religious people are prepared to accept a platform broad enough to afford standing room for all denominations at once.

The British authorities have been dreadfully perplexed with the case of one JOHN BROPHY, *alias* "Pagan O'Leary," a convict in an Irish prison. BROPHY, on being asked in due course what his religion was, in order that he might receive religious instruction while in confinement, replied first that he had no religion whatever, and afterward that he was a Pagan. As Pagan priests are not provided for in the British war estimates, the Governor of the jail was compelled by the regulations to place BROPHY on penal diet until he "selected" a religion. After some days' fasting, BROPHY seems to have become convinced of its benefits, and turned Roman Catholic. The matter has been brought before Parliament, and "inquiries are to be instituted." It may prove politically serious. M. DISRAELI must repudiate all responsibility for making a Papist convert, even out of a Pagan, if he wishes to retain the support of his "No-Popery" adherents.

Economy is really, or might be if it were practised, a much more efficient means of accumulating wealth than the original attainment of capital. Almost any one can get money, but comparatively few know how to use it without waste. On this principle the Pennsylvania Railroad have adopted a plan which promises to be of great benefit. One of the most rigid rules of operating railways is the accurate account kept of fuel, tallow, oil, &c., used in running the locomotives. Last year's consumption in this direction was so great that the Company have announced their intention to make close comparison between this year and last, and whatever money is found to have been saved will be divided equally between the Company, engineers and firemen. This incitement, together with the public posting of printed monthly statements of each locomotive's performances, with the names of those in immediate charge, is expected to work a marked economical reform. We should think it admirably adapted to do so.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GARDEN CONCERTS.

The season of garden concerts has commenced. The pleasant breath of Summer wooes every one to a place of open-air recreation. Last week the Central Park Garden was opened, (Seventh-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. It is a large and even splendid establishment. There is a big concert hall, a fine garden and every kind of hotel accommodation. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS presides over an orchestra of forty-two players. It is not necessary to say anything more on that subject. Mr. THOMAS has good players and knows precisely what he is about. The music is admirable. We doubt if it is better in any capital of Europe.

In the same street, but on the eastern side, (Third-avenue,) is the Terrace Garden, where Mr. CARL BERGMANN commenced a series of performances last evening. The members of his orchestra are selected from the Philharmonic Society, and represent the best material of the country. The programme was of course excellent.

Yet another. The Lion Brewery, One-hundred-and-tenth-street, has changed hands;—it would seem advantageously. There is music for those who are etherially disposed, and solid comforts for such as are carnally given. The place has been refitted, and must be a convenience and a pleasure to all who visit the upper part of the island.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who has given us so much pleasure in music, departs to-day for California. We all wish her good speed, and we all know that she will pecuniarily do well in the Golden State. But beyond that it is proper to say that in various ways she has done for us here, musically, more than any other *prima-donna*. Her success on the stage has been recorded; and recorded, we think, in terms of just praise and appreciation. As a concert singer we have had no one who was so thoroughly and entirely competent. She has interpreted works by the great masters that were considered impossible; or, at all events, so difficult that they were rarely attempted. She has given us oratorio in a way to make it an institution. She has sung the ordinary brilliant pieces of the concert-room—like "Il Bacchio"—and sang them better than any other *artiste* who ever came to New-York, and has sung also the simple melodies of her own country. It is, of course, possible for another person to do this, but to do it as Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has done it, is not an ordinary effort. It is a revelation. Broadly she is a supreme *artiste*, and we are certain that she will be recognized as such in California.

OLE BULL.

OLE BULL will give two final concerts at Steinway Hall to-night and to-morrow evening. They are preliminary to his departure for Europe. The artists who assist Mr. BULL are Miss JENNIE LANDSMANN, Mr. G. F. HALL, Mr. E. LANSING and Mr. G. W. MORGAN. The programme will be found elsewhere.

Theatrical.

Mme. RISTORI will continue her farewell performances at the French Theatre during the present week. This evening and on Tuesday night "Marie Antoinette" will receive its last representations, being specially given on the latter occasion for the benefit of Sig. BOZZO, who acts with so much unaffected dignity the part of *King Louis* in this play. Mme. RISTORI is announced to give a *matinée* on Wednesday of *Mary Stuart*, and on Friday night will appear for the last time in that character.

Mme. RISTORI sails for Europe on the 27th of June.

The Fall and Winter seasons or what, in responsible theatres, is commonly called the regular season, ends in two establishments with this week. At Wallack's Theatre and at the Broadway the present companies give their last performance on next Saturday evening. The closing entertainments at Mr. WALLACK's house will be confined to pieces already presented there this year, with one exception: this—"The Stranger"—will be acted to-night and on Saturday.

Mrs. MATILDA HERON is to furnish the closing entertainments for the patrons of the Broadway Theatre. She will appear as *Camille* all the week.

There is nothing to be said of the Olympic Theatre, of the New-York, nor of Niblo's Garden, except to record the age of the prevailing entertainment at each place.

"Humpty Dumpty" reaches its ninety-fourth representation to-night.

"Paris and Helen" is seven weeks old, and enters its eighth this evening.

The "White Fawn" has seen one hundred and thirty-five days and nights of a glittering existence.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY will appear in "The Peep o' Day Boys," at the Bowery Theatre, this evening, and the Kingcade Brothers will give an act of their peculiar acrobatics.

The following correspondence needs neither introduction nor explanation, and we readily recommend it to the attention of our readers:

BROADWAY THEATRE, New York, May 27, 1868.

Charles Gayler, Esq.:

MY DEAR GAYLER: Did stars and managers deal more liberally with our native dramatic authors, there would be more men of ability, like yourself, who would devote themselves earnestly to dramatic composition, and we should, thus, soon have a dramatic literature of our own, and be less dependent, than we are at present, upon the productions of foreign authors.

Recognizing the value of your persistent, and, I am glad to say, successful efforts in the dramatic field, for some years past, and in consideration of the great success which has everywhere attended the production of your drama of "The Connie Soogah," I desire to tender the services of Mrs. WILLIAMS and myself for a complimentary benefit, to take place when and where you may be pleased to name, and which, I hope, may be attended with all the success your talents as an author, and your worth as a man, deserve.

With the kindest regards, and with the wish that your troops of friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of expressing their kindly feelings toward you, I remain, my dear GAYLER,

Yours, very truly,

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

BROOKLYN, May 28, 1868.

Barney Williams, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind and flattering note tendering the services of Mrs. WILLIAMS and yourself for a complimentary benefit is received.

Believe me, I fully appreciate your generous offer, and frankly accepting it, I beg leave to name the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, as the place and Wednesday evening, June 10, as the time for the proposed benefit to take place.

Did dramatic authors always experience the same liberal treatment, which in all our relations I take pleasure in acknowledging at your hands, the cause which you suggest as standing in the way of the progress of dramatic literature would be speedily removed.

Please extend my acknowledgments to your amiable and talented wife, and believe me ever

Yours, very truly, CHAS. GAYLER.

Shakespeare Reading in Brooklyn.

The closing reading of the season before the Plymouth Young People's Association will be given this evening by Prof. R. R. RAYMOND. The play selected is part first of "King Henry the Fourth." This series of readings has been very successful from the start. The audiences have been large and enthusiastic, and general regret is expressed that such pleasant entertainments should come to an end. They will probably be renewed in the Fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

News of Impeachment—National Bank—Immigration—A German Colony—The Problem of Races—Augusta Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, May 28, 1868.

The intelligence of the acquittal of President JOHNSON is received here as favorable news merely. There is no enthusiasm. The feeling seems to be that the fact is significant as an evidence of the waning power of the extremists in Congress, and as indicative of a more temperate spirit of legislation toward the South.

NATIONAL BANK.

The authorization notice of the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, has been published regularly by the Comptroller of the Treasury; the building is fitted up, the officers all ready, so that the long expected event of a real bank seems about to be realized, amid the poverty and ruins of Columbia.

IMMIGRATION.

The Legislature of this State established over a year ago, a Bureau of Immigration for the purpose of encouraging and conducting the immigration of settlers from Europe—mostly from Germany, Ireland and Sweden—to this State. The Report of the Commissioner of that Bureau for the year 1867 has recently been published, from which it appears that agents had been operating in the countries above specified; several circulars and pamphlets have been published and distributed; addresses delivered in many parts of the State, and a commendable degree of energy and address displayed by the parties engaged! But the results have been small—248 persons have come into the State, during the year 1867, through this Bureau, and the cost of the operations has been, for the same period, $7,007 22.

There have been a good many private agencies for the supply of foreign labor; and these have operated to divert from the Government channels many immigrants, who are, of course, not reported by the Bureau.

A GERMAN COLONY.

In the district in which Columbia is situated—Richland—there is a small settlement of German farm-laborers. It is called Germantown, and is located 25 miles east of this city, upon the Wateree River. The beginning was made the first of last November, under the management of Mr. HERMANN LEIDING, a native of Germany and a resident of Charleston. The start was made with four families, and negro labor was hired to do some kinds of farm-work. With twelve laborers they have put in for the present year's crop, with abundant promise of good yields, over 200 acres, as follows: 80 acres in small grains, (wheat, oats and rye,) 70 acres in corn, 35 acres in cow-peas, 15 acres in cotton, 11 acres in potatoes, (Irish and sweet.) These items go to inform the foreigner as to what our upland soil usually grows. It is the intention of Mr. LEIDING to make this a nucleus, to which he hopes by its success in a few years to attract to it as many laborers as can possibly be accommodated. Similar movements are afoot—one in Pickens District and one in its incipiency in Newberry. Immigration is the weapon with which the Caucasian proposes to contest the rulership of the country with the Africans. The contest cannot last many years; and the darker and inferior race must go to the wall. This point has already had its influence upon the negroes in some parts of the State; especially within twenty miles of this Germantown. In these localities negroes are joining political leagues with the whites, seeing that coöperation with the whites is the only chance for the existence of the blacks. Legislation need not attempt to interfere with this law of races.

AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

The railroad connecting Augusta with this place is now in running order from this city, thirty miles westward—over one-third of the entire distance.

BOISE.

TENNESSEE.

The Wet Season and its Effect Upon the Crops—The Financial Legislation of the State—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 25, 1868.

This is conceded to be the most remarkable season of wet weather ever known in East Tennessee. Time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary does not give us any account of such a Spring. The 1st of June is now near at hand, and the larger part of our corn land is not yet in seed. The 15th of April is late planting in this climate, and now forty days and more after the season our rich bottom lands are yet inundated, or too wet to cultivate. When you remember that corn is the main product of East Tennessee, you will realize the misfortune which threatens us. Some of the finest arable lands in the State are in the valleys far away from river and rail communication, where nothing but corn can be raised to any advantage, for corn can be fed to stock, and can be made to transport itself to market in that way, while wheat or barley or oats would not pay transportation. If our farmers were prepared to make other use of their lands, this wet weather might be a great advantage, for much of the best corn land is worn out. Year after year the rich yellow grain is gathered, but nothing is given back to mother earth to repay for the bountiful yield. Rotation of crops is impracticable in many of the counties, because of the bad system of public roads and the want of transportation. Nature has done a great deal more for us in this respect than we have ever done for ourselves; but there is yet much more necessary for our people to do before our agricultural wealth can be developed. This continued wet weather is very disastrous to East Tennessee under these circumstances, and our people naturally have very grave fears lest our coming harvests will be unprofitable. The wheat, which has been considered unusually promising, is now threatened with rust, and unless we have a favorable change soon the yield will not be above the average. Under such apprehensions the corn, which has been thrown into market from the interior valleys by the Spring freshets, has brought good prices. Heretofore all the heavy grain shipments have been South, but during the present month great quantities have been shipped to Norfolk for the European markets *via* the new line of Transatlantic steamships just established. The new market thus opened will be, and is now, of great benefit to East Tennessee, and is also a great advantage to our railroads, giving them Eastern shipments, which they rarely have at this season of the year.

The Board of Finance, created by the General Assembly with legislative powers, has failed to agree upon any system by which the maturing bonds of the State are to be paid. The Governor, Treasurer and Mr. WATSON are urging a plan which the Secretary of State and Comptroller make a fierce onslaught upon. The plan is to issue fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth of new bonds, semi-annual interest and principal payable in coin, which are to be substituted for the old bonds, the latter to be taken at their market value. This plan, Mr. FLETCHER charges, was proposed by some of your Wall-street bondholders, and is to be rushed through in their interest. I do not know with what truth this charge is made, but it is very evident that the financial interests of the State are not receiving the attention they demand. The last Legislature made no attempt to deal with this great question, but created a sub-legislative body, some members of which have never had any experience whatever in such matters, and clothed it with extraordinary power. The bonded debt of the State is about twenty-five millions. The part of this interest which the State is called upon to pay is of itself a heavy tax upon its resources. Many millions of these bonds are invested in railroads which never should have been built, and which can never even pay the interest on the bonds expended in their construction. Over fourteen hundred thousand dollars have been expended in building thirty-four miles of road from Decherd to Fayetteville, in Middle Tennessee—a road which never should have been built, and which can never be of any profit. Some six hundred thousand dollars were spent in building the Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad, in East Tennessee. This road is about fourteen miles in length. The gross earnings of the road will not exceed ten thousand dollars per year, while its expenses are much over that sum. By such investments the State is now crippled in its resources. The present Administration is not responsible for the construction of these roads, but it is responsible for their present management, and for suffering them to continue a burden to the State. There are other roads now building which must eventually prove of great profit to the State and the people. So long as the interest on this great bonded debt is all that is to be provided for, the Legislature should certainly be able to make the necessary provision, but in consideration of the fact that some of these bonds are now maturing, and others are soon to mature, it is proper that every effort should be made to increase the resources of the State and decrease its expenditures by every possible means. It will not do to improvise measures or schemes to protect the interests of a few favored bondholders or concentrate into the hands of a few men, who are to determine these great questions, the whole legislative power of the State. There is no reason why the bonds of the State should not be at par, and there is no danger of any further depreciation, if the legislators will only gather about them honest and capable men to administer this great department of the Government; but unless there is more integrity and capacity in all the ramifications of the department, the State must suffer greatly.

The reports concerning Gov. BROWNLOW's death and failing health originated in this city. They were very poor attempts at jokes. It is now supposed by some that the announcement that the Governor had received a severe shock of palsy, and was in a critical condition, &c., was intended to represent the effect upon him of the impeachment news. The jokes have not yet been explained, but it is generally understood that such was the meaning of the author. The mails have been so irregular that we have not yet received details of the Chicago Convention. GRANT and COLFAX are acceptable to the Tennessee Republicans. Radicals prefer WADE.

OMEGA.

MEXICO.

A Mexican Hero—A Fete Day at the Capital—Congressional Matters—Railroad Bills—Outrages Upon Foreigners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, May 7, 1868.

On Monday, the 4th inst., the remains of Gen. ZARAGOZA were placed in their final resting-place—the Cathedral of San Fernando, a sort of Mexican Westminster Abbey. The civic and military procession, though respectable, was rather a disappointment, being nothing like as large and imposing as we have witnessed here on former occasions, and as we expected it would be, the whole affair having been under the immediate direction of the Government. Nor was it as respectable as we thought the occasion demanded; for the late General was generally considered to have been one of the ablest and purest patriots that the country has ever produced, and his memory seems to be specially cherished and revered by the people. But in this, as in almost all other things, the people seem to act upon the principle of contraries—they do always precisely the reverse of what might reasonably be expected. The day was made a sort of half *fiesta*—all business being suspended and most business places being closed during the afternoon. Minute-guns were fired throughout the day from sunrise to sunset.

A FETE DAY.

The 5th being the anniversary of the so-called defeat of the French before Puebla in 1862, was celebrated with unusual demonstrations. Since the abolition of the fast days of the Church, and as this people must have something of the kind, this anniversary has been made equal to our Fourth of July or Christmas, and for several weeks preparations for its celebration have been going on. Formerly, a week previous, the *Alameda*, or park, had been closed to visitors, and nearly all of the principal streets were cut up for the erection of triumphal arches and other kinds of decorations. Among other ceremonies, the opening or dedication of a new street, called the Fifth of May, was to be effected with speeches and other humbuggery.

The morning of the 5th was welcomed by the most extravagant expenditure of powder conceivable. Guns, great and small, were discharged *ad libitum*, and fire-crackers and rockets, with yells unearthly, and adjuncts almost sufficient to awaken the dead. A more infernal uproar never disturbed the slumbers of a quiet and peaceful citizen. Our first impression was that Popocatepetl had aroused itself from its long slumber, and aided by an earthquake was about to greet us with an eruption. Music, with its tranquilizing sounds, soon dispelled this unpleasant belief, and our suddenly awakened faculties began to comprehend that the fiends of earth were the agents at work. Processions, military and civil, (uncivil,) with polyn-drinking and speeches, made up the proceedings of the day, and at night the grand plaza was the scene of as fine a display of fireworks as the most critical could have asked. Indeed we must say that nowhere have we ever witnessed a more magnificent display. Good taste and success attended this part of the day's performance, and we would have enjoyed it immeasurably had not the unpleasant thought crossed our mind that all this cost some $30,000 or $40,000, whilst we knew that several thousands of the observers were creditors of the Government, and were then suffering for the want of the absolute necessaries of life, and would have been infinitely better pleased to receive a mere tithe of the money expended, than to have seen a ten thousand times more magnificent display. But we are told Nero, or some other historical character, "fiddled whilst Rome was burning." The Mexican Government, not pretending to be so civilized, may therefore well be excused for such enjoyments, even though the money thus used is causing the starvation of the most industrious and respectable part of the population. What does this matter, so long as the Minister of Finance can manage to find the money to pay the liberal salaries of the Congress and other officials? We are here to-day, and gone to-morrow. Therefore, enjoy to-day, and let the morrow take care of itself.

One of the papers of the day, however, very justly reminded the public that they should bear in mind that NEGRETE the real hero of the day they were celebrating, was at this time in open rebellion to the Government on the day of which this was an anniversary he had so materially assisted in establishing. And this is true. ZARAGOZA was the General-in-Chief, but NEGRETE was second, and to his exertions and military genius the whole success of the day, such as it was, is mainly due. The whole affair over which so much fuss and rejoicing is made, simply consists in the fact that a force of some 3,000 French marched hurriedly from Orizaba, hoping to take Puebla by surprise. But they found it occupied by 15,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief of the whole Mexican army. They besieged the place, however, and after some protracted fighting concluded to return, being convinced that the place could not be taken without artillery, of which they had none. They returned to Orizaba, carrying with them a wagon train of 450 wagons, and reached their original camp without the loss of a single animal or vehicle. This the Mexicans claim and celebrate as a great and unequaled victory!

NEGRETE, the real hero of this defence, is now in the vicinity of Turancingo, State of Mexico, in open rebellion, and defying the whole power of the Government. His force is variously estimated at from 500 to 5,000 men, and we understand the military men now here to admit that it will require from 1,500 to 2,000 Government troops for each fifty of his men to conquer and suppress him. And this is peace.

CONGRESS.

The session of Congress is rapidly drawing to a close, and as yet it has done nothing, literally nothing. The budget is now under discussion, and by a vote of the Chamber they have determined to devote four hours each day to its discussion, and one hour to all other business. And every member who absents himself, or is not promptly on hand, is to be fined $5. As this practically touches their pockets, it may have a beneficial effect in making members meet and stay during their brief sessions, but that is all. There is not sufficient practical intelligence in the whole concern to introduce and carry any important or beneficent measure. For three months they have been discussing the propriety of a bill giving the authorities the power to execute summarily all persons found in arms in opposition to the Government, and to-day it passed! Its effect is to authorise the President "to shoot a man and try him afterward." This is no pleasantry but the unvarnished truth. I will, however explain that it will have no effect in altering the present condition of things, for during the last month, while Congress was discussing the propriety of this law, the authorities have been practically executing it, and almost daily we read in the papers accounts of the execution of this and that robber. Robbers they term them, (and not unjustly,) but no more so particularly than any General who for a year past has pronounced against the Government. With these latter, however, being one of themselves, they treat, and not unfrequently reward men for past misconduct and on a promise of future good behavior—which will last just so long as the reward holds out.

The fact is simply that there is no confidence among themselves in the stability and duration of the present Government, and each one for himself is striving to make as much out of it as he possibly can while it lasts. And they want no change, because if there should be they would have no hope of again succeeding to power through another revolution. This has been the condition of affairs for forty years. They are satisfied with it, and want it to remain so. As to development and advancement, there is no desire for it, except on the part of a very few. They all talk of it and advocate it, because they fancy it pleases the foreigner and will keep him away, but none want it nor dare to advocate it.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The English Railroad bill, as it is called here—the one from Mexico to Vera Cruz—was reported from the Committee to-day, reaffirming the former action of Congress over the constitutional objections of the President. It passed the first reading, and will doubtless be rapidly passed through *adversely*. The report of the Committee is its death blow, at least until another Congress meets, unless they reconfer the "ample faculties" upon the President. Strange as it may appear, we reiterate what we have formerly written, that this is undoubtedly the programme of the Administration. They have studiously avoided urging upon Congress any measure of importance. They desire that nothing shall be done, so as to force the granting of these extra or extraordinary powers from sheer necessity, and they depend upon the disgust of the people in consequence of Congress' inaction to justify the grant and sustain them in its exercise. Unless this be done, the present Government cannot exist. This power must be granted, or they will be ousted in less than three months—in fact, they will fall by their own weight.

With the American enterprise, the Mexican and United States Railroad, they have done nothing, nor do we seriously believe they will or ever intended to do anything. It still lies in the hands of the Committee on Industry, (if there is any such thing in the country,) and will continue to lie there until they are forced to resurrect it. In our last we stated there was or seemed to be a prospect of this bill passing, and we made that statement upon the positive promise of the Chairman of the Committee that he would make an immediate and favorable report. We still felt satisfied that the Congress would pass the bill if the Committee make a favorable report, but we feel equally satisfied now that they are simply gaining time; that they have no intention to keep their promises, but will not acknowledge it, so long as *Mañana* will answer their purpose.

OUTRAGE UPON FOREIGNERS.

Is there any intention on the part of our Government to render protection to her citizens in foreign countries? We see by your papers that this subject has been mooted in Congress, but while you are discussing it we are suffering. You have read of the treatment of six Americans in Monterey. It is useless for us to comment upon it. Great God, how long will our people remain willfully blind to the truth in regard to this country? Here we have their own acknowledgment of the arrest and cowhiding of six American citizens, with other indignities, upon the frivolous pretext that they were talking loud in the street. They had violated no law, had given no offence, but simply because they spoke loud, are arrested and imprisoned with criminals, forced to perform degrading and filthy work, and cowhided. Are there not a few thousands of Americans who can afford to spend a few years in reducing this god-forsaken country? Come, my countrymen; many thousands here, even among the natives, will welcome your advent.

P. S.—Positive assurances are now given that the Mexican and United States Railroad bill will be reported this afternoon just as it stands, with no alterations or amendments, except that the Committee will express an opinion that the Commissioners named in the bill should be required to give some sort of security for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them, and that it will be made the special order of the day on or before the 20th inst.

Gen. Schurz in the Chicago Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 26 you state as follows:

"A correspondent who professes to speak by the card states that Mr. CARL SCHURZ could not induce the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago to adopt his resolution favoring 'the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.'"

As a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and being therefore as well able to speak by the card as any one, I have to say that the above statement is utterly untrue—so much so that there is not even a semblance of truth in it. Gen. SCHURZ, during the first meeting of the Committee, had the subscriber called out for the purpose of making some communication to him. As the proceedings then pending were of great importance, I was unwilling to lose the thread of the debate, and made the motion that Gen. SCHURZ be admitted into the room. In this way Gen. SCHURZ came to be present at the deliberations of the Committee, and likewise of the Sub-Committee, in which he did take part in the informal conversation concerning the resolutions. He also offered some suggestions in regard to the wording of the second resolution, (suffrage,) which, however, were not favorably received, inasmuch as they appeared to be less distinct than the wording adopted by the Sub-Committee. But he never introduced any resolution or even suggestion in regard to the subject treated of in his amnesty resolution. If he had done so, there is not the least doubt that it would have been accepted. Of this, at least, I am sure, that not a single member of the Committee on Resolutions voted against the resolution when offered in Convention, or felt inclined so to vote.

In reference to the same subject allow me to remark, that a statement telegraphed to the Associated Press, viz.: "That Gen. SCHURZ had assisted the Committee on Resolutions" to give the platform a "literary finish," is as utterly devoid of truth as the above averment of your correspondent. The platform, as adopted, does not contain a single word either drawn or "finished" by Gen. SCHURZ, nor was he ever invited to "assist" for any such purpose.

I am, Sir, most respectfully yours,

HERMANN RASTER,
Delegate from Illinois.

The Ridiculous Dead Letter Routine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter explains itself:

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

Mr. ——, Boston, Mass.—DEAR SIR: Your letter of 12th inst., has just come to hand *via* the "Circumlocution Office."

No stamp having been affixed, this letter came by Red Tape Dispatch line as follows:

First—It was sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Second—The Postmaster General—a very worthy gentleman employed for this purpose—wrote us, requesting three cents.

Third—We sent His Excellency three cents.

Fourth—The letter was then sent us according to direction.

The notice contained in your letter being twelve days late, we have duly paid over the $300 to the other man. You have our cordial sympathy, and more than this you have the consolation of knowing that your writings have received all possible attention from the Government, which is a great matter in these days of literary oversight and neglect.

Very respectfully yours,

—— ——.

The Doctrine of Free Trade.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, it seems to me, you unintentionally misrepresent the objects of most Free Traders and of the Free Trade League.

Free Traders do not, as it appears from your remarks, seek to abolish duties for revenue, but only such as are laid for so-called "protection." A revenue tariff is the reverse of a protective tariff, for the more a tariff is protective it is so much the less a revenue tariff.

A tariff cannot "protect" unless it diminishes imports. When it diminishes them the revenue is diminished, for the Government does not receive the duties which would have been paid if the goods had been imported.

Diminish the imports, and you lessen the revenue.

An importer lately told me that during the past Winter he had returned to Europe goods on which the duties amounted to $50,000, as on account of the present high protective tariff, it did not pay to receive them.

The protective duty excluded the goods, and lessened the revenue, and the consumer had to pay much higher prices for similar goods made in this country.

The following extract from the platform of the Free Trade League shows its views on the subject:

"The Free Trade League submits to taxation and duties, to meet the necessities of Government, but denounces as robbery and tyranny all taxation for the benefit of special classes. Truly yours,

A FREE TRADER.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves in Jersey City, Newark, and Elsewhere.

As a number of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, mainly those composed of workmen, were unable to join the Saturday floral ovation at the cemeteries, yesterday was chosen by them for this pious duty.

In Jersey City the floral ovation to the memory of Union soldiers who laid down their lives in defence of their country, and whose remains are at rest in Hudson County, took place in the afternoon, and was in every respect a successful and imposing affair. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the procession formed in Montgomery-street, and marched in the following order: Police, band of music, Bergen Post Grand Army of the Republic, Hudson City Post Grand Army of the Republic, Turner Rifles, Rifle Corps, hearses containing floral offerings, Phil. Kearney Post Grand Army of the Republic, German singing clubs, city officials of Bergen, Hudson City and Jersey City, carriages containing citizens. The procession marched up Newark-avenue to Jersey-avenue, through Jersey-avenue to Grand-street, and from thence to York Bay Cemetery, where the ceremony of decorating the graves of the fallen heroes was conducted with services fitting the occasion. Many thousands of people were out, flags were flying at half-mast, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory and orderly manner.

At Newark the procession marched in the following order to Fairmount Cemetery: Reinhardt's Band, escort from Veteran Regiment, German Veteran Association, soldiers and sailors, in citizens' dress, citizens, orator and clergy, Public School children in carriages, disabled soldiers in carriages, Moore's Band, Post No. 2 G. A. R., Post No. 11 G. A. R. At the Cemetery the ceremonies consisted of a dirge by Reinhardt's Band; National Hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" prayer by Chaplain YARD; address by Dr. S. B. HUNT; the decorating services; doxology and benediction.

At Williamsburg the exercises at Cypress Hill Cemetery were of a highly impressive character. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed at the Armory in Fourth-street, in the following order:

Wounded officers in carriages. A band of music. Company G, Twenty eighth Regiment. Wagons laden with flowers. Mansfield Post, No. 35. Williamsburg Veteran Sick Relief Society. Ellsworth Post, No. 39, New-York.

The procession, after marching through the principal streets, reached the Cemetery about 3 P. M., when the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. CANFIELD, of the First Universalist Church, Williamsburg.

After a dirge by the band, Col. CHARLES B. MORTON read President LINCOLN's Gettysburg address in a clear voice, the spectators uncovering.

Commander JOHN P. SHORT then successively introduced to the multitude Rev. Samuel Morris, Father Sylvester Malone, Dr. E. S. Porter, Rev. Mr. Canfield, Gen. Frank Spinola and John Eagan, the latter gentleman reading a poem. Mr. UPHAM also read a poem written for the occasion, and the exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. MORRIS.

The addresses of Rev. Messrs. MALONE and CANFIELD produced the utmost enthusiasm in the multitude.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Saturday, May 30.

The soldier's graves in the National Cemetery were, to-day, decorated with flowers. About 8,000 persons attended, together with military. The exercises were very appropriate.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, May 31.

The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves on Saturday afternoon was attended at Mount Hope by thousands of people, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 31.

Business was generally suspended on Saturday afternoon, while the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising four Posts, engaged in the work of commemorating the fallen braves by appropriate exercises, and decorating their graves with flowers. Stores were closed, flags at half-mast, bells tolled, while the soldiers in uniform gathered at the Dexter Training Ground, where an oration was delivered by Col. EDWIN METCALF. The Sunday School children then sang several pieces, and presented offerings of flowers to the soldiers. The various cemeteries in the city and vicinity were visited, and every soldier's grave received a wreath of flowers. Similar exercises took place in other parts of the State.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, May 31.

The graves of the Union soldiers, in all the cemeteries of the city, were decorated with flowers yesterday. The ceremonies were of an impressive character, and were appropriately carried out. The Grand Army of the Republic of this Post, under NATHANIEL LYON, paraded, together with the Hartford City Guard as escort, and also detachments of the Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers. The battle-flags of the old regiments were carried at the heads of the detachments. Col. HENRY C. DEMING delivered an eloquent address at the North Cemetery. Flags were displayed about the city, and other demonstrations were made expressive of sympathy.

The day was generally observed in all the towns throughout the State.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, May 31.

The Grand Army of the Republic, with the Army and Navy Union and City Government, escorted by the Mechanic Blues, visited the cemeteries to-day to strew flowers on the graves of the Union soldiers, the storm having caused a postponement of the services from yesterday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sunday, May 31.

The veterans of the war were out to-day fifteen hundred strong. Seventy-five graves of their deceased comrades were decorated with flowers. Flags were at half-mast, and a general commemoration of the occasion was made by the entire city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, May 31.

Over 11,000 graves of Union soldiers in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery, twelve miles below here, were decorated with flowers yesterday afternoon. A large number of people, the ladies and gentlemen of the old Union Aid Society, and other organizations growing out of the war, participated in the ceremonies. Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, Gen. CARL SCHURZ and others made addresses suitable to the occasion. About 600 graves of rebel soldiers were also strewn with flowers, and received the same attention as those of the Federal troops.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sunday, May 31.

The ceremonies in honor of the deceased soldiers, held here yesterday, were very impressive. The attendance was very large. Major-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD delivered an oration at the National Soldiers' Home, and also Chaplain EARNSHAW, of the Soldiers' Home at Woodland. About 100 soldiers are buried here.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, May 31.

The decoration of soldiers' graves in the Loudon Park Cemetery on Saturday was preceded by singing by the choir and children of the Union Orphan Asylum. The procession consisted of representatives from Posts Nos. 1, 4 and 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the inmates of the Soldiers' Home and orphans of deceased soldiers. The address of President LINCOLN at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery was read; after which Gen. RICHARDSON delivered an address. A severe storm of hail and rain, later in the afternoon, dispersed the assemblage.

Prospect Park Fair Ground.

Brooklyn is determined not to be outdone by New-York in respect to parks and fair grounds. A number of prominent Brooklyn gentlemen have recently formed themselves into an association known as "the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association," and have purchased a tract of land at Gravesend, Long Island, where they intend to construct a race course and erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of themselves and the public. The ground measures between 80 and 90 acres, and is bounded by the Coney Island plank and shell roads. It is distant from the City Hall four and a half miles, and from Prospect Park two and three-quarter miles. The work of grading the track is already in progress, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for the inauguration meeting by the 10th of July. The main track will be just one mile in measurement, and of a form resembling a triangle, with the corners rounded. On the turns the outer edge of the track will be three feet higher than the inner edge. It will be fifty feet wide on the straight sides and forty feet in other places. In addition to the main track there will be a three-quarter stretch opposite the grand stand. The Association have also made arrangements for the erection of a club-house, which will be fitted up in elaborate style. Near the club-house, and communicating with it by a covered gallery, will be a hotel for the use of the public. The hotel will be kept by Mr. JOHN J. SNEIDIKER, who will also act as steward at the club-house. At present the Association number 150 members. On meeting days every effort will be made to exclude from the grounds all disorderly characters. It is the intention of the originators of the enterprise to make the fair grounds a desirable place of resort for gentlemen and their families. The following is a list of the officers and directors of the Association: President, Mayor KALBFLEISCH; Vice-Presidents, Edward S. Sandford and Geo. M. Woodward; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin O. Read; Recording Secretary, Frederick A. Whitney; Treasurer, Edward Dodge; Directors, Felix Campbell, Geo. C. Hall, W. M. Peck, John J. Fields, N. Van Brunt, H. D. Polhemus, James Van Andame, D. H. Gould and S. T. Payson. The engineer of the park is Mr. James Owen.

Saturday, by invitation of the members, a number of gentlemen assembled at the house of Mr. W. M. PARK, Montague-street, and proceeded thence in carriages to the fair grounds. After inspecting the grounds and surroundings, the company were handsomely entertained by the members of the Club at the house of Mr. SNEIDIKER. At 11 o'clock P. M. they returned to Brooklyn.

End of a Protracted Masquerade—A Woman Arrested in Male Attire—A Night Scene in a Police Court.

Some time ago Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, received information that a person known as CHARLIE MORGAN, who for a long while has been leading a "fast" life, was in reality a woman. The suspicion became a certainty last evening, when Sergeant FIELD, of the same precinct, arrested MORGAN, who, on being locked up in the Police Station, admitted the correctness of the statement, declared her name was JULIA ——, and that for four years she had never donned the habiliments of her sex. It was intended that JULIA H—— should pass the night in the Station House, but she had friends, and they were not idle. At about 8 o'clock Justice LEDWITH appeared at the Station House in obedience to a summons that had been sent him, and consented to adjudicate in the matter at once. At 9 o'clock the whole party proceeded to the Jefferson Market Police Court. The gas was lighted, and the prisoner was arraigned before the bar. The misdemeanor alleged was not denied, and Justice LEDWITH proceeded to lecture the prisoner severely upon the impropriety and indecency of the practice of which she had been guilty. Finally, admonishing her to resume at once and permanently the apparel of her sex, he ordered her discharge, and JULIA H—— left the Court-room somewhat crestfallen by her Sabbath adventure.

Fire in Murray-street—Losses and Insurances.

Yesterday morning we announced that a destructive conflagration had broken out in the premises No. 18 Murray-street, at 1:45 o'clock A. M., but owing to the lateness of the hour no accurate details could be obtained. The building is a five-story marble front, extending through the block, and known as No. 18 Murray-street and No. 21 Park-place. The fire originated in the basement, and the firemen had such extreme difficulty in reaching it that the flames gained great headway, and inflicted heavy losses before they were entirely subdued. They were confined, however, to the first floor and basement, the losses in the upper floors being entailed by water and smoke. The first floor and basement were occupied by H. E. DIBBLEE & Co., importers of silks, whose loss is $60,000, covered by policies of insurance for $70,000 in City companies. The second floor of No. 18 Murray-street was occupied by H. SAMTER, clothier, who loses $55,000, and is insured. The second floor, No. 21 Park-place, was used by SONNEKALB & LIEB, dealers in traveling bags, who suffered to the extent of $10,000, also insured. The third, fourth and fifth floors of the entire building were occupied by M. STEINHART & Co., dealers in cloth, whose loss is over $50,000. They hold policies of insurance for $70,000 in City companies. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Sudden Death of Hon. William McMurray.

Yesterday morning Hon. WILLIAM McMURRAY was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 113 Fifth-avenue. He died, it is supposed, of apoplexy during the night, as he retired Saturday evening in his usual health. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, a lawyer by profession, and many years ago State Senator from the Fourth District of this City. The deceased was, however, best known as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, to which position he was appointed in 1864, and served for a term of two years, being Treasurer of the Board during the entire time. As a Police Commissioner Mr. McMURRAY established a high character for capacity and integrity. He acted always for the interests of the Police Department, never giving any weight to partisan considerations. Upon the completion of his term of office as Commissioner Mr. McMURRAY returned to the practice of his profession, which he steadily followed up to the time of his death.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest over the remains of the deceased.

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Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

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For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

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Chickering's, Waters' and other first-class new pianos for rent, and rent applied if purchased, for sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash, at WATERS & CO.'S, No. 481 Broadway.

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at O. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—WHITE.—On Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, CHAS. CONKLIN to Miss EMILY WHITE, all of this City.

SILL—MILLER.—In Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, 28th inst., by the Right Reverends, the Bishops of Maine and New-York, Rev. THOMAS HENRY SILL to JENNIE B., daughter of the late John Miller, M. D., all of this City.

MESEROLE—ADRIAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., NICHOLAS W. MESEROLE, of Brooklyn, L. I., to KATE CARTER, daughter of Hon. Garnet B. Adrain, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At Camp Concordia, Rio Grande, Texas, on Saturday, May 9, WM. M. AUSTIN, Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in the 26th year of his age, son of T. Austin, Stratford, Conn.

BRITTON.—At Communipaw, N. J., Sunday, May 31, B. TAYLOR BRITTON, late of Orange, aged 26 years and 2 month.

The relatives, friends and Masonic fraternity, generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 2, at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of John A. Post, Communipaw, and at 3 o'clock from the Reformed Church, at Lafayette, without further invitation.

BORST.—On Saturday, May 30, suddenly, EMILY AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Borst, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, Tuesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROUWER.—On Saturday morning, May 30, JACOB BROUWER, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Theophilus A. and William Brouwer, and of his sons-in-law, Thomas Ryerson, M. D., and Edwin A. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on Tuesday, June 2, at 4 P. M.

EDWARDS.—On Saturday morning, 30th inst., CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, at his residence, in this City, after a lingering illness.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, at 3½ o'clock on Monday, June 1. Attendance is requested without further notice.

HALL.—At Rochester, on Sunday, May 31, after a short illness, HARRIET, widow of the late Joseph Hall, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon.

KITCHEN.—On Sunday, May 31, Mrs. ABIGAIL KITCHEN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Kitchen, 73d-st., near 3d-av.

KELLY.—On Sunday morning, May 31, of consumption, HUGH A., the only son of John Kelly, late Sheriff of New-York, aged 20 years 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of his father, No. 277 Lexing-av., on Wednesday morning, June 3, at 9:30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in the family vault under the Cathedral.

KING.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 29, SARA B., wife of Richard W. King, and daughter of the late Greene C. Bronson.

Funeral exercises on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock M., at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams'.)

McMURRAY.—On Sunday, May 31, suddenly, Hon. WILLIAM McMURRAY, Ex-Police Commissioner.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGRATH.—At Fordham, on Friday, May 29, suddenly, ELIZA C., wife of William B. McGrath, and eldest daughter of Robert W. Stamper, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 3d-av., corner of 51st-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

ROACH.—On Saturday morning, May 30, after a short illness, JAMES E., son of John and Emeline Roach, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 114 2d-av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and his classmates of Columbia College are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday, May 29, at the residence of his father, No. 254 West 54th-st., GEORGE ROBERTSON, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday, June 1, at 1 P. M., 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WEEKS.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, ESTHER IRELAND, aged 85 years and 11 months, widow of Samuel Weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, at 4 o'clock.

WOLFE.—On Friday morning, May 29, JANE, daughter of the late Christopher Wolfe.

Her friends and those of her brother, John Wolfe, and her brother-in-law, George D. H. Gillespie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, on Monday, June 1, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

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FINANCIAL.

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We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at the low rate of 85 and accrued interest. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road between Union, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana, being a link in the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the new route to Chicago, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the first mortgage bonds of that Company. For further particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green Mountain Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Trustees or Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Per order, GEO. E. AIKEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 11th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board. CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON, ABIEL A. LOW, O. DE F. GRANT, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL, W. J. HOPPIN.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.
The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,) will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committees. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President. HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President. HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, JUNE 1 next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. J. M. STUART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

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(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.
Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	115¼	115⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67	112⅛	112⅜
Coupon, 1881	115⅝	115⅞	10-40 Registered	105⅜	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¼	108½	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	Gold	139½	139⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109¾	June 7.30	109¼	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109⅝	July 7.30	109¼	109⅜
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	112⅛	112¼			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

ST. LOUIS 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

Bonds have 20 years to run. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, at THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. The subscribers authorized agents for the sale of these bonds offer a limited amount at 85 and accrued interest.
GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., BUFFALO, May 20, 1868.
The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of June next.
The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, and remain closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 114 BROADWAY.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Monday the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
James W. Otis, John Auchincloss, Josiah Lane, Oliver S. Carter, Richard M. Blatchford, Oliver H. Shepard, Caleb Swan, James B. Johnston, Thomas W. Gale, Sidney Brooks, Daniel B. Fearing, Henry Parish, Charles Williams, John Bryan, William Whitewright, Edward H. R. Lyman, Wyllis Blackstone, Richard W. Bleecker, Joshua J. Henry, Joseph A. Sprague, Acton Civill.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, May 26, J. W. Otis was unanimously reelected President, and R. W. Bleecker Vice-President for the ensuing year.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 23, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY: The Legislature of Iowa by an act passed unanimously, has postponed the election till June, 1869, and the State of Iowa, by its Attorney-General, has obtained and served upon the officers and Directors of the Company an injunction which forbids the Directors and Stockholders of the Company, and their agents, attorneys, servants and counselors, and all persons acting by or under them, from calling any meeting for an election or taking any action in such a meeting prior to June, 1869.
No election or Stockholders' meeting of this Company can, therefore, or will be held in June next. Any attempt to hold such election or meeting in pursuance of the irregular and irresponsible notification which has appeared, would be a violation of law and a breach of the injunction of the Court.
JOHN F. TRACY, President. EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, consolidated, will be held at Chicago, Ill., at the office of the Company, on the first WEDNESDAY in June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., and an election of Directors will then and there be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON, HOVELL L. WILLIAMS, HENRY BLOOD, GEORGE DENISON, RUFUS HATCH, EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company of Illinois will be held on the first FRIDAY of June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., to elect Directors and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
HENRY BLOOD, EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company who are opposed to a perpetuation of the official term and powers of the present managers, by means of the recent act of the Iowa Legislature, which was secured by the acceptance of conditions onerous and unjust, who believe in the right of shareholders to hold meetings in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the Company, to manage their own property and to elect their own Trustees, and who are in favor of such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of the earnings, are requested to send their proxies for the election to be held at Chicago on the 3d of June next, to either of the undersigned, who will furnish blanks on application.
U. A. MURDOCK, Continental National Bank.
HENRY BLOOD, care Jay Cooke & Co.
D. P. MORGAN, No. 29 William-st.
GEORGE J. FORREST, No. 19 Nassau-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, No. 92 Grand-st.
NEW-YORK, May, 1868.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY, by order of the Board of Directors, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at Merchants' Exchange, Old State House, Boston, about 400,000 feet of land, comprising about 150 lots, on Huntington, St. James and Columbus avs., Marlboro, Morgan, Stanhope, Camden, Springfield and Northampton sts.
TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash, and the balance in six, nine and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; or if all cash is paid by the purchaser, a discount of 2 per cent. will be made.
Plans, catalogues and all other particulars may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
G. T. W. BRAHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1868; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent. and interest. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JUNE ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after this date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA and Warsaw Railway Company, due on the 1st June prox. will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A note made by N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, for ten thousand dollars, dated New-York, April 1, 1868, payable sixty days after date to the order of Mr. E. WIGHT, at the Phenix National Bank, has been lost or mislaid, and that payment thereof has been stopped.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 69 Wall-st.

WANTED—COUNTY BONDS OF N. Y. STATE. Illinois Bonds and Telegraph Stock for sale.
MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL, Bankers, No. 60 Broad-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due June 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. EBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT estate situate in Columbia County, N. Y., 5 miles from the City of Hudson, and near the Hudson River, known as Stramore Hall, or Livingston Manor.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the magnificent estate known as STRAMORE HALL, or LIVINGSTON MANOR, situate in Columbia County, N. Y., about five miles from the City of Hudson, and near the Hudson River. The estate consists of some 315 acres of productive and highly cultivated land, with an elegant mansion house, farmer's house coach-house, large barn, and all necessary outbuildings.
The MANSION HOUSE is in form a Greek cross, 125x108 feet (with hall 70x20 feet, and cross hall 68x8), built of brick, rough cast, and in the most substantial manner; is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences, gas, water closets, bath-rooms, billiard room, laundry, &c.; there are large balconies on three sides, and on the southwest front is a wide portico with massive columns extending to the roof; it is situated on a high and wooded knoll, with a beautiful lake in front.
The STABLE is 70 by 80 feet, with stalls for ten horses, besides box stalls, and contains apartments for servants, and room for carriages.
The BARN is stalled for about one hundred head of cattle, and has a large threshing floor and deep root cellar capable of storing 6,000 bushels. The whole, including sheds and yard, covering about an acre of land.
The LAND is well stocked with the most choice fruit; a pear orchard of some 2,000 trees, and a fine kitchen garden.
The SCENERY is not surpassed in beauty or grandeur by any on the Hudson River. The fine range of the Catskill Mountains bounds the western horizon, and in all other directions the view takes in the most picturesque part of Columbia County. There is on the estate a fine, large natural lake, well stocked with choice fish. The Claverack River winds for nearly a mile through the meadows of the farm. The roads through the estate wind by lake, river, woods, lawn and cultivated fields, affording the most charming ride for miles, without crossing the boundaries of the estate.
Maps and more full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, from whom permits to view the premises can be had.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 51ST AND 52d sts., and house and three lots on 92d-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
51ST-ST.—1 gore lot, south side 51st-st., 275 feet west of 11th-av.
52D-ST.—1 lot, south side 52d-st., 375 feet west of 11th-av., 25x100.5.
92D-ST.—3 lots, with the two-story frame house thereon, situate on the south side 92d-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av.; the house is 25x36, with extension; is filled in with brick; contains all modern improvements; lots together 75 by one-half the block.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE BENJAMIN L. SWAN, a very choice selection of very fine and old Madeiras.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, which they have secured for this sale:
About 1,000 bottles of very old and very fine Madeira, belonging to the private stock of the late Benjamin L. Swan, imported and selected by him with the greatest care, consisting in part of Robert Lenox, Sercial, 1825; Old White Top, 1812; Scott, Veitch & Co., 1815; Kennedy & Maitland, 1817; Peter Remsen, 1816; George Richards, 1815; Palmer & Co., 1818; Juno, 1820; Dominick Lynch, 1820; Reserve, 1828; and Brahmin, 1825. These wines have been in the possession of Mr. Swan since the time of importation, and no other wines will be admitted in this sale. Descriptive catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or will be sent on application by mail; samples will be ready at the salesroom on the morning of sale. Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NOS. 537, 539 AND 541 BROADWAY, BARNUM'S MUSEUM PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
BROADWAY—The valuable plot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway, 75.2 north of Spring-st., 75x200 feet through to Mercer-st., (making 6 lots) and containing about 15,000 square feet, known as Barnum's Museum property.
TERMS OF SALE.
Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale. $350,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Balance in 30 days.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD AND FRENCH OAK, MADE TO ORDER BY OUR BEST CITY MAKERS, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at the elegant private mansion on 13th-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ o'clock.
IN THE DRAWING ROOMS will be found elegantly carved rosewood suites in figured medallion satin, with curtains to match; Axminster, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels carpets; Louis XIV. etageres, bookcases, consoles, reception chairs, fine pier and mantel mirrors, with rich carved frames; splendid chandeliers, brackets and vases for gas; fine artistic bronzes; rich mantel clocks and etagere ornaments; fine statuary and ancient and modern paintings.
IN THE BEDROOMS—Fine carved rosewood and French oak bedsteads, armoir a glaze, dressing bureaus, carved suite in heavy brocade and reps, lounges, easy chairs. The mattresses, feather beds and bedding of the best description.
LIBRARY—Rich medallion carpets, with curtains to match; rich carved rosewood and oak bookcases, library tables, arm chairs, lounges to match; bronze and ormulu clocks, with cupids and figures to match; fine paintings and statuary, &c.
DINING ROOM—Rich carved French back buffet, extension tables, antique carved suite, rich decorated dinner set, chocolate and tea sets of Dresden china, fine plated ware, rich cut glass ware, &c., &c. Bronze clocks, with the chandeliers to match, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1st, 2d and 3d of June, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office—
Large and valuable collection of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster groups and statuettes, vases, tazzas, urns, card receivers, &c., &c., &c., the importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence, Italy.
This assortment is the largest offered for sale at auction this year by the above firm, and comprises all the different styles, ancient and modern, produced in Italy. The work is highly and artistically finished, and the very best that Italy can produce in this line of ornaments. The catalogue, at the place of sale, will give description and name of each figure and vases. Sale positive.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from an ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION to the spacious room, at our Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., for convenience of sale, viz.:
Complete suites for parlors, library, dining and bedrooms, in rosewood, black walnut and oak, made to order by LEON MARCOTTE & CO.
Also,
A large invoice of pier mantel mirrors, from a house declining business.
Also, a superb rosewood 7-octave piano.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, carpets, &c., THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 252 West 42d-st., near Broadway. All the furniture of said house, carved rosewood parlor suites, marble-top tables, pier mirrors and cornices, damask and lace curtains, sofas and easy chairs, fine walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, armoire-à-glace, extension table, dining chairs, all the chandeliers, velvet and Brussel carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at the house.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction, on the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, May 4, 1868.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
The above sale is adjourned to the twenty-seventh day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
MAY 25, 1868.
The above sale is further adjourned to the third day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
MAY 27, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS, MANUSCRIPTS, &C.
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Fine Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 1 and 2, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, the private collection of autographs of the late Mr. A. A. Smets, of Savannah, Ga., comprising a choice assortment of rare autograph letters, American and foreign; original manuscripts of Addison, Scott, Sterne, Southey and others; many very valuable albums, containing original autographs of distinguished men of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries; also, a collection of 2,069 autographs from the library of Wm. Upcott, bound in 3 vols., 8vo, half calf, with rare portraits.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, at 3 o'clock, Great sale of FRENCH and GERMAN FANCY GOODS. Superb collection of rich China, Bronze, Parian and Bohemian Glassware, just landed, consisting in part of china tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, marble clocks, groups and figures, parian and bisque figures, busts, vases, Bohemian glass vases, cologne and toilet sets, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, crystalline glass vases, claret sets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; goods on view Monday morning.
JUNE 5 AND 6.
Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell by auction, as above, one of the choicest collection of FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS of the season—beautiful examples of some of the most distinguished artists, American and foreign.
Also, fifty choice WATER-COLORS, and about 100 FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, some of them very rare and valuable, belonging to the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, &C., AT THE PEABODY HOUSE, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., SOLD IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROPRIETOR, MR. HERNSTEIN, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell by auction, at the above elegant establishment, all the new and costly furniture, wines, &c., contained therein; commencing on WEDNESDAY, 3d, and continuing THURSDAY, 4th, and FRIDAY, 5th of June; the last day of which we shall sell a large assortment of the finest wines and liquors in the market; commencing each day at 10 o'clock, consisting of suites in rosewood, covered in blue and white silk brocatel, made by Belter; carpets of all descriptions, large mantel and pier mirrors, carved centre tables; suite, covered in drab and striped reps, lambrequins to match; elegant lace window curtains, black-walnut and gilt cornices, carved rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Soebbler & Smith, of rich tone and finish; piano stool, piano cover; elegant gilt frame embroidery Leonardi-de-Vince, the finest embroidery in the country; carved rosewood settees in crimson reps, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, rosewood wardrobes, rosewood and black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, wash-stands, commodes, black-walnut chairs upholstered in green reps, colored bois-de-rose suite in drab, window shades, &c., superb colored black-walnut bookcase with figures, silk and lace curtains, chandeliers and brackets, mattresses all made to order; quilts, blankets, sheets, table and other linen; china and glassware, a large assortment of fine plated ware, the greater portion of which has not been used, cutlery, &c., copper ware, kitchen utensils, extra size range by Monise & Co., together with all the stores of said house, consisting of can preserves, sauces, spices, tomatoes, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of fine choice old liquors, wines, &c., all selected expressly for this house; full particulars in catalogues. The above furniture was all purchased last Fall, and is in fine order.
Also, the lease of the above premises, with which the sale will commence, having six years to run from the 1st of May last; rent only $13,000 per annum.
We would call especial attention to this sale, offering an opportunity to purchasers seldom met with.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ANTIQUE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GILT FRAME PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, BUHL FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., the property of a family going abroad.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 166 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in figured medallion satin, figured satin window curtains, carved rosewood reception chairs in orange figured satin, superbly carved black-walnut bookcase, elegant gilt frame French plate pier, mantel and side mirrors, rich ormolu chandeliers and brackets, marble and bronze clocks, with coupes to match; ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Wilton carpet, carved black-walnut suite in green reps, carved black-walnut buffet, elegant silver-plated ware by the celebrated house of Christofel, of Paris, ormolu and marble clock, with coupes to match, black-walnut extension dining-table, elegant bois de rose clock, with pedestal to match.
BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, carved French oak suite in green reps, carved black-walnut round-end bedstead, hair mattresses of the finest quality, bolsters and pillows, black-walnut suite in crimson plush, figured silk window curtains, gilt-frame French-plate mantle mirrors, pier glass, rich suite in bois de rose, with porcelain paintings, consisting of bedstead, amoir-a-glace and commode, imitation ebony marble-top inlaid cabinet, card tables to match, carved rosewood satin-wood lined wardrobes, bookcases, carved inlaid antique round tables, all of which are of first-class manufacture.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Place Sugar Refinery.
The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery, in complete running order and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week; also, dock privileges; also, storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease; also, a complete stock of bone black, supposed to be about 50,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises until day of sale, to A. B. Thorburn.
TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Monday, June 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 300 boxes fresh Messina oranges.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said MONTANA MILL, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated APRIL 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated MAY 15, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MARTINDALE, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months, the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MARTINDALE, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months, the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 1,262.—In Bankruptcy.—A petition having been presented to this Court by Robert J. Hubbard and Andrew J. Hennion, the Assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, the bankrupt above named, praying for leave and the authority of this Court to sell at private sale a certain indenture of lease dated the 1st day of November, 1864, belonging to the said estate, made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the said The New-York Mail Steamship Company, leasing to the said Company Pier No. 46 North River, in the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the date aforesaid of the said lease, at the rent of nine thousand three hundred dollars per year, payable in quarterly payments.
And it having been referred by an order of this Court, made in this bankruptcy, on the 27th day of May, 1868, to Isaac Dayton, the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of this bankruptcy, to take proofs of the matters stated in the said petition, and also as to any offer of purchase of the said lease which the said assignees may deem it desirable to accept, and as to the terms thereof and the terms of payment thereon:
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the order of this Court aforesaid, to all creditors of the said The New-York Mail Steamship Company, bankrupt, and other persons interested, that they are required to appear before the said Isaac Dayton, the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of this bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court upon the said petition of the said assignees, and upon this order authorizing and empowering the said assignees to sell the said lease at private sale, and to accept any such specific offer aforesaid for the same.
And further notice is hereby given, pursuant to the order aforesaid of this Court, that the said reference will be kept open by adjournment until all the objects thereof, as in the said order set forth, shall be accomplished.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mayer Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jel-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 371.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SEARL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus Searl, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK H. JORDAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. MERRIAM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. RAHMING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Rahming, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER FREAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Alexander Frear, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1868.
m25-law-3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JABEZ HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jabez Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. ORCUTT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John F. Orcutt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. STEVENSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James E. Stevenson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 940.—IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS L. ALLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Elias L. Allen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt on his own petition, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
S. C. MOUNT, Attorney for petitioner, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. my18-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his Office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my18-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,091.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. RICHARDS and JAMES A. FLEURY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles J. Richards and James A. Fleury, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—In the matter of SIMON SCHWAB, a bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Schwab, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my25-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. WOODHULL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 23, A. D. 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.
jel-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. SPARKS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Walter S. Sparks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD McGILL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward McGill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. WILKIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel G. Wilkin, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC MEARS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WILEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. PAINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Paine, of Brooklyn, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.
jel-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BENNETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Bennett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jel-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Woodruff, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.
jel-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Scott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.
jel-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA B. HYDE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated at New-York, May 23, A. D., 1868.
my25-law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COTTON W. BEAN and WILLIAM WILSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.
my25-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BEATTY, JOHN C. BEATTY and GEORGE R. BEATTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1868.
jel-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV ZERWECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustav Zerweck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my25-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Russell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN BAETJER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman Baetjer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel L. Griffith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILSON, a bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
my18-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. SIMPSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles M. Simpson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Francis T. Prankard, of the City of New-York, in said District, William C. Prankard and John S. Marshall, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and of the estate of each of said bankrupts, who were co-partners in business in the City of New-York, in said District, and who were on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of whom was adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated City of New-York, 29th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
jel-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. LENZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 25, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles P. Lenz, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition by the District Court of said district.
jel-law3wM R. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE EXclusively operative treatment of hernia, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture, varicocele, cataract, and deformities of the face and eyes, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. During the past twenty years more than 5,000 cases have been treated, most of them successfully. It is the invariable rule to pronounce a case curable or otherwise at the first examination. The best accommodations are provided. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, 22d May, 1868.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 20th June next at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Monday, (June 22d,) for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.
The printed schedules, with form of offer and guarantee, will be ready for distribution June 1.
To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.
Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them: *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.
To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:
"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the Yard.)*"
"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."
The certificate to the gaurantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.
The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.
NAVAL ASYLUM.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.
The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32.
BOSTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32.
NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32.
NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 27, 29.
PENSACOLA.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 25, 1868.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 23d June, 1868.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.
The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.
The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.
The price must be for the coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles thereof as may be designated by the Bureau at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.
The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.
Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished upon application to the Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until one o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, June 2d, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed.
400,000 (Four hundred thousand) pounds HAY, good merchantable Timothy, and such Hay as has usually been purchased by this department.
300,000 (Three hundred thousand) pounds OATS, best quality.
150,000 (One hundred and fifty thousand) pounds STRAW, best quality.
The same for shipment to Charleston, S. C., subject to inspection by an officer of this department. The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.
The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.
The names of *sureties* are required to accompany each bid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned,
RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj.-Gen., and Asst. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, June 5, 1868, by the undersigned, at David's Island, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from June 6, 1868, to December 6, 1868.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shank and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantity and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirement of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef, from the office of the A. C. G. S., New-York City.
J. A. SNYDER, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Inf'y, and Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairing and painting Grammar Schools, Nos. 10, 35, and 47, in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
C. D. BROWN, M. D., H. A. TAILER, OTIS D. SWAN, J. D. OLIVER, EDWARD SCHELL, Board of Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.
Dated MAY 19, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AARON WOLFF, Jr., plaintiff, against JAMES T. WORTHINGTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named; You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March, 1868.
C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.
C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my25-law6wM* No. 191 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JOSEPHA PFEFFER, Plaintiff, against PHILIPP PFEFFER, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1868.
JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of May, 1868.
JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my25-law6wM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory acts thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1867.
All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of error complained of.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 22, 1868.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, COLORADO,
MINNESOTA, NEVADA,
NEBRASKA, IDAHO. } Building.
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III.....CARBY.....SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, June 6
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax.)..........MONDAY, June 15
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, June 20
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 To London..........40
To Paris..........115 To Paris..........50
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 10
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 17
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 24
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, sail every SATURDAY from Pier No. 20, North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA..........June 6 | CALEDONIA..........June 27
IOWA..........June 13 | BRITANNIA..........July 4
COLUMBIA..........June 20 | HIBERNIA..........July 11
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI..........June 4
ALEPPO..........June 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
The elegant first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander, will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO GERMANY.—The famous first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. C. WOLF, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Bremen direct, SATURDAY, May 30.
Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28; gold. Apply for freight to RUGER BROS., No. 53 Pearl-st., New-York.
For passage to A. ADLER, 1 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, and V. PRECHT, General Agent, 4 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA,
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on TUESDAY, June 9.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, June 6.
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, June 13.
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER...SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES..........NELSON...SATURDAY, June 27.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight and passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Zavacca and Brazos without charge. Also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving June 9 connects closely with steamer NEW-YORK, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent. No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE:
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
Will leave from Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEPTUNE LINE.
Shippers of merchandise to BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER and other Eastern points, are hereby informed that notwithstanding the late fire,
A BOAT WILL LEAVE HERE DAILY FOR PROVIDENCE,
From Pier No. 27 North River,
at the usual hour.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868. ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.
On and after SUNDAY, May 31, the steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make her regular trips daily between New-York and Newark, as follows:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 2, 2:30 P. M.	Wed., June 3, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., June 3, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 4, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 5, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 6, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 6, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 8, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 9, 10:30 A. M.
Wed., June 10, 7 A. M.	Wed., June 10, 11 A. M.
Thursday, June 11, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs., June 11, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, June 12, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, June 12, 12:30 P. M.
Sat., June 13, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, June 15, 12 M.
Tuesday, June 16, 12 M.	Tuesday, June 16, 4 P. M.
Wed., June 17, 3 P. M.	Thurs., June 18, 6 A. M.
Thursday, June 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 19, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 20, 7:30 A. M.
Sat., June 20, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 20, 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, June 21, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 21, 4 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

THE STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point on TUESDAY, June 2, leaving Warren-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Grassy Point at 6:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
On 5th-av., near 8th-st., house and lot in fee, about 26½x100, $80,000.
ALSO FOR SALE
On 5th-av., below 14th-st., house and lot, with extra lot and stable, $125,000.
ALSO FOR SALE
On 5th-av., near 22d-st., house and lot, 26x120, $115,000.
ALSO FOR SALE
On 5th-av., a large corner below 14th-st.
ALSO FOR SALE
Several first-class residences on 5th-av.
AND TO LEASE
On 5th-av., below 14th-st., about 90 feet front—10 years for business purposes.
ALSO TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS,
A first-class business corner on 5th-av., near Fifth Avenue Hotel, about 24x100.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED BROWN-STONE house No. 18 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House is four-story, high-stoop, built in beautiful style, much hardwood finish, floors and roof deafened, every way first-class, offered low, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPerty on Grand-st., about one block from Broadway, comprising a front of 100 feet, price $110,000. Also, for sale, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., 50x50. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENdid Atlantic-av. Boulevard lots, between Brooklyn and Albany avs., Brooklyn, including one choice corner, by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, June 2. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., DESIRABLY LOcated, an elegant full-size house and lot, with extra lot and stable; nearly new and in perfect order: $125,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP three-story and French-roof brown-stone house, corner Bedford-av. and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D. It is well known by all residents of the Nineteenth Ward that this house is entirely new; was built by days' work; the house is 25x55x100, has three bay windows, French plate-glass throughout, solid mahogany blinds, is heated by steam; the location is the best in the city, being opposite St. John's Church; price $40,000, which is less than it could be built for this year; $25,000 can remain on mortgage; it must be sold on account of change in owner's business. Apply to owner, H. D. RALPH, No. 96 Bowery.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.—POSItive auction sale, without limit or reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, June 2, of choice lots on Wyckoff and Bergen sts., near Flatbush-av., and only two blocks from the Grand Plaza and Entrance. Location splendid; neighborhood good; improvements first class; lots on grade; streets paved and sewered, with gas and water; sale absolute; terms liberal. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

POSITIVE PARTITION SALE OF THE choicest property in the XIXTH WARD, Brooklyn. Six lots on the northeast corner of Lee-av. and Keap-st., nearly opposite the magnificent residence of H. M. Beams, Esq. Also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of Lee-av. and Hooper-st., directly opposite Lee-av. Church, and adjoining the splendid mansion of M. H. Keith, Esq. Also, 80 lots splendidly located in other parts of the ward. Sale peremptory, on WEDNESDAY, June 3. Maps ready on Saturday.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A MAGNIFICENT CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined in Brooklyn, convenient to cars; elegant first-class house, eight lots of ground, tastefully laid out; title perfect; would exchange for New-York property or a good farm within sixty miles. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR DR. CUYLER'S CHURCH, Brooklyn, an elegant brown-stone house, containing every improvement, and in perfect order; will be sold at a great bargain and very easy terms; immediate possession. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—ON A LEADING AVENUE OF Brooklyn, a fine corner store property, well rented, owner residing out of town; can be had at a bargain if applied for immediately. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

SECURE THE CHOICEST LOTS ON Atlantic-av. Boulevard, at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of Brooklyn property, on TUESDAY, June 2. Maps now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
First Station nine miles on the
ERIE RAILWAY.
ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.
GUIDES may be had FREE, on application to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHAS. BLAKISTON, No. 28 Liberty-st.; Agents for the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY; or to R. H. BARROWS, Gen'l Supt., Rutherford Park, N. J.

WE OFFER TO-DAY TWO UNUSUALLY fine country places, one hour from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey. The first consists of eighteen acres of land in splendid condition. Gothic cottage, of eight rooms and two cellars; new Gothic barn, 70x40; half-acre poultry yard, with brook flowing through; apples, pears, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and in great profusion, strawberries; beautiful lawn, with curved drive and old shade and evergreen trees, and beautiful lake of fifteen acres in front of lawn; less land, if desired; $11,200. The other is a family mansion of twelve rooms, wide hall through house, fruit in abundance, shade trees of half a century's growth, extensive stabling on high ground; five acres.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

AT SING SING ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale, an elegant residence in modern style, complete in every respect, with five or six acres of ground, large stable and other outbuildings, abundance of fruit, fine shade trees, lawn, &c.; commands some of the finest views on the river. Will be sold very low and on liberal terms. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

AT MILLBURN, N. J., ON MORRIS AND ESsex Railroad, one hour from City—for sale—a cottage of 8 rooms, with 8 or 9 acres of ground, stable, carriage house, &c.; vegetable garden planted; a great variety of fruit; position elevated and healthy; partly furnished, with stock and tools. Price $7,500, on easy terms; possession immediately. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE De Forest Manice, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Long Island, will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see auction head in the *Evening Post.*

$5,500 FOR A FINE, HEALTHY ROMANTIC place, thirty-three miles from the City; three minutes from depot; all kinds of fruit; eight acres of land; at Monsey, Rockland County; good buildings; great bargain; value will double within five years. F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE IN THE VILlage, a choice family residence, just completed in the best manner; 13 rooms; grounds laid out, shade trees, fruit in full bearing; view of the Hudson River; seven minutes from depot. For particulars and cards to view apply to DODD & BROTHER, 89 Nassau-st.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN PLAINfield, on the Central Railroad of N. J.; new house, modern in appearance, with French roof, containing 12 rooms, handsomely finished in hard woods; grounds comprise one acre, nicely improved, with good stable. $13,500. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, between Irvington and Tarrytown, in the vicinity of some of the finest places on the river; would exchange for a City dwelling house. No agents need apply. Address A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEW AND COSY COTTAGE, with lot, 75x200 feet, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near seashore; churches and schools; first-class location; price $4,000. Terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHOICE LOTS NEAR PROSPECT PARK, on Dean, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st.

WANTED—10 TO 25 ACRES, ON LINE OF railroad, near depot if possible, within 25 miles. Cash customer. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOTS WANTED.
ANY PERSON
HAVING LOW-PRICED LOTS
SITUATED ON ANY PART OF THIS
ISLAND, SOUTH OF 155TH-ST.,
CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS
AT THE OFFICE OF
JOHN McCLAVE, NO. 44 PINE-ST

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A UNITED States patent, covering effectually for fifteen years the most valuable manufacturing business in this country; capital required, $250,000; price of patent, $25,000, cash. Principals only address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 990 Post Office.

A PERMANENT BUSINESS FOR AN active, energetic man with a moderate capital. Business capacity more requisite than capital. Address Simon Shloss, St. Nicholas Hotel, or call same place between 10 and 1 o'clock or 2 and 5 o'clock, Room No. 355.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital to purchase a flour and feed business, as the owner wishes to go West; will exchange for a small farm near Rahway or Plainfield, N. J. Call at No. 213 Newark-av., Jersey City.

TWO VALUABLE PATENTS FOR SALE—Now in successful operation, and only to close an estate. Apply to S. N. MUIR, No. 129 Waverley-place, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of two old-established cigar stores, located on Broadway and Chatham sts. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
We respectfully inform our friends and customers that our Merchant Tailoring business is removed from No. 89 Prince-st. to
No. 296 BROADWAY,
between Reade and Duane sts., where it will be continued under the firm name of JOSEPH LEE & CO.
JOSEPH LEE, WEESER & CO.
Our Mr. JOSEPH LEE, established in this business for the past twenty years, viz.:
In 1847, at No. 171 Fulton-st.,
In 1852, at No. 9 Warren-st.,
In 1858, at No. 62 Walker-st.,
will give his personal and undivided attention to the business at our new location. JOSEPH LEE & CO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—WILL BE LET furnished, for the season, an elegant country seat at New-Brunswick, N. J., one of the oldest and best country residences in the vicinity of New-York; owned and occupied for 30 years as the residence of Mr. Fred. Schuchardt; the place comprises about 170 acres, finely located on high ground; cost the former owner $150,000; will be sold for $75,000; the mansion furnished, with adjacent grounds of 10 or 12 acres, finely laid out in lawn, walks and drives; will be let for the season to a private family for $3,000; in all respects a complete place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UNfurnished in Ridgefield, Conn. This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly furnished dwelling house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50 feet; gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; ice-house filled; good garden spot, plenty of shade trees, large barn and carriage house; stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; 16 trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or address Box No. 4,811 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS at Fort Hamilton, or until April 30, 1869, a furnished house with six bedrooms, dining-room and parlor, kitchen, &c. The garden is planted for the season. Horse cars to and from the City every 15 minutes, from 6½ A. M. to 9½ P. M. A capital heater in the basement. Rent for the whole term, $800. Inquire at the Post Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE BRICK house, with garden, stable, &c., situated at Inwood, on the Hudson River, ten minutes' walk from the depot, from which frequent communication can be had with the City; house has modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; a fine view of the river, and desirably situated for a private residence. Apply to DOVALE & CO., No. 39 South-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FINE DOUBLE three-story brick house and six lots of ground, with or without the stable, on 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; to a good tenant, rent moderate. Inquire on the premises, or of Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground; finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE COMPLETELY FURnished and ready for immediate occupation, with garden and fruit; pleasantly and conveniently situated one mile from Catskill Station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to BALDWIN & WEEKS, No. 29 Wall-st., or to THEODORE A. COLE, Catskill, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS UNTIL October, a convenient cottage for a small family at Staten Island, on Townsend-av.; five minutes' walk from ferry, Vanderbilt's or third landing; well and cistern water, bath-room; $250 per month, furnished. Address P. W. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A GOOD HOUSE pleasantly situated at Woodbridge, N. J., about one hour from Jersey City by rail, and five minutes' walk from depot; good barn, one acre of land, first-rate vegetable garden, quite forward; house heated by furnace. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

YONKERS—FOR RENT—A CHARMING Winter and Summer residence, fully furnished, 12 minutes from station and boats; house has 14 rooms, gas bath, hot and cold water, range, &c.; abundance of fine fruits; stable for three horses; possession early in June. Address Box No. 6,2?9 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—A CORNER BASEMENT, 19x80, ON one of the greatest thoroughfares and best leading business streets in Brooklyn; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

COUNTRY.—AN ELEGANT PLACE TO LET, furnished, suitable for a gentleman to occupy, six miles north of Central Park, near Riverdale. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court. NORMAN PECK.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES to let for the season at Saratoga Springs; $300 to $1,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE WHOLE SECOND STORY OF No. 933 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., with gas, water, &c.; suitable for business purposes or for dwelling apartments. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—I SEE BY THE TIMES of this A. M. that Mr. Bonner wishes to sell his place at Morrisania. Desiring to purchase a place in the vicinity of New-York for myself and family, who are accustomed to the fever and ague and entirely mosquito-proof, I should be pleased to negotiate for the residence of Mr. B., if he is willing to make some little concession for the slight drawbacks he has been candid enough to mention. Address Post Office Box No. 3,707.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM HAVING REMOVED from No. 140 5th-av., to the large and elegant mansion No. 6 Madison-square, (23d-st.,) is prepared to make arrangements for rooms en suite, with private table or table de hote. Preference given to those desiring to make engagements by the year. The location cannot be surpassed, being directly on the square and overlooking the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NO. 141 WEST FORTY-FIRST-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway, large airy rooms to let, with good board, to a family or single gentlemen; also a hall room; house first class; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 57 NINTH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway, handsome furnished rooms for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. Also, one suite of rooms on second floor, recently occupied by a dentist.

NO. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite, on second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 156 WEST WAVERLEY-PLACE—BOARDING.—Eight or ten respectable young men can be accommodated with good board; terms moderate.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., (UNION-SQUARE.)—To let a handsomely furnished parlor, with one or two bedrooms; suitable for two gentlemen, and gentleman and wife; reference exchanged.

ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN WILL find elegant apartments with every convenience at moderate price, with breakfast, if desired, by addressing WEST SIDE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE A FEW GENtlemen as boarders; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 21 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, in suites, and one elegant room on the parlor floor; also single rooms; reference.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square. Suites of rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, without board at reasonable prices. Choice location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH partial board if required, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board. Also an office for a physician. No. 34 West 29th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, IN a delightful location near the ferry, on the most reasonable terms. No. 44 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL, STOWE, VT.
This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLES.
A lot on spring steel and leather trees, engaged to fit all horses, with ease to rider and double durability; two good second-hand ladies' and misses'; all cheap. For sale at Nos. 1,368 and 1,252 Broadway, and No. 803 6th-av.
STEWART, Manufacturer.

A FIRST-CLASS CLARENCE COUPE will be sold for $1,000; made by Miner and Stevens; cost $1,600; been carefully used by a private family. Also, a six-seat Westchester rockaway, same make. For further particulars address Box No. 4,762 New-York Post Office, or call on JAMES OTIS, between 12 and 2 P. M., at Dodworth's, No. 6 Astor-place.

FOR SALE—A GLASS HEARSE, WITH THREE lights on each side, weighing about 600 pounds, with pole and shafts. Apply to TAYLOR & CO., No. 163 Bowery, New-York, or BURR REDFIELD, New-Rochelle, where it may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; 6 years old; fast and stylish driver; fine action; sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SADDLE HORSE, seven years old; fifteen hands, sound, kind and with capital gaits. PENTON & McEWEN'S stables No. 10 East 31st-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This unequaled Summer hotel opens for its third season June 1. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests.
Rooms can be secured by letter to the hotel, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Astor House, New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr.

SEA SIDE HOUSE,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I.,
BY A. D. FAILING,
(Late of Bay View House,) will open for the season, on MONDAY, June 8. Applications for board may be made as above, or of A. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Is now open. The annual examination of the Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, commences June 1, making this the most interesting time to visit this beautiful and romantic spot.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG.—This favorite Summer hotel having been thoroughly refitted and repainted under the direction of its new managers, will be opened for the season June 20. Every arrangement has been perfected calculated to please the patrons of this famous resort.
Coaches always in attendance to convey guests from the steamboat to the hotel grounds direct.
PURDY & CONLIN,
(Successors to Horatio Blake.)

STEVENS HOUSE, WINOOSKI, VT.—This new and beautiful house is now completed, newly furnished from basement to dome, and will be opened for Summer guests June 10. Further information will be cheerfully given on application to J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO ladies, can have a pleasant room for the Summer, by applying to F. B. LEWIS, Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE SECURED in a charming and healthy locality directly on the Sound, one hour from the City by cars or steamer. Spacious house, well furnished and beautifully shaded; ample grounds with fruit; best facilities for boating and fishing. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD IN POUGHKEEPSIE can be obtained for ten weeks from July 1; ample ground, shade, comfort and quiet; library, pianos, &c.; to persons of refined and quiet tastes this opportunity is valuable. Address, early, Drawer No. 57 Poughkeepsie Post Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, can be had for a number of persons in a private family in Morristown; house is pleasantly situated, a short distance from the depot. Address Box No. 168 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND—IN A PRIvate family near Vanderbilt Landing, for two or three single gentlemen. Address Box No. 4,458 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GENEVA, (Switzerland,) who teaches music and French, wishes to pass the Summer with a family in the country. Address Miss S. PORTER'S School, Farmington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT VARIous places and prices, to suit all tastes and means. Call or address the Board Exchange, No. 737 Broadway.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—INQUIRE OF JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.
5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1868,
will be presented, for the first time in four years, Kotzebue's popular play of
THE STRANGER,
which will be produced with Beautiful Scenery, Appropriate Costumes, and the following great cast:
The Stranger..........Mr. J. W. Wallack
The Baron Steinfort..........Mr. Charles Fisher
The Count Wintersen..........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Tobias..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Francis..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Peter..........Mr. A. W. Young
Solomon..........Mr. Geo. Holland
George..........Mr. G. White
Wilhelmina..........Miss L. Timony
Count's Son..........Miss McCormick
Mrs. Haller..........Miss Rose Eytinge
Countess Wintersen..........Miss Kate Ranoe
Charlotte..........Miss Annie Ward
Annette..........(last appearance)..........Miss Clara Fisher
With song "I Have a Silent Sorrow."
Claudine..........Miss Monell
Amelia..........Miss S. Timony
TUESDAY, June 2..........MASKS AND FACES.
WEDNESDAY, June 3 (last time) LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
THURSDAY, June 4....(last time)....THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY, June 5, (last time,) MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY, June 6....(last time)..THE STRANGER.
The Summer Season will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1868,
BY
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
with his original local drama, entitled the
LOTTERY OF LIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OPERA BOUFFE.
Sole Lessee..........J. GRAU
ALHAIZA & CALABRESI..........Directors
Messrs. Alhaiza & Calabresi, Directors of the New-Orleans Opera House, have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau to give a series of Opera Bouffe at the Theatre Francais.
The season will commence on TUESDAY, June 2, on which occasion will be presented Offenbach's most original extravaganza,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Mlle. ALINE LAMBELE will make her first appearance in New-York in her unique impersonations of EURYDICE.
ORPHEE will be presented with new scenery, painted expressly by Messrs. Caylo, Smith & Hall; also, new appointments and properties.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Boxes, $8; Family Circle, 50 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $15. Seats will be secured from Monday at the regular Theatre Francais Ticket Office; down town, Peters' music store, No. 199 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING at 8—OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
RISTORI'S CLOSING WEEK.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
LAST WEEK OF MME. RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7¾ o'clock,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
TUESDAY—Benefit of Sig. BOZZO—MARIE ANTOINETTE, at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE—Marie Stuart.
THURSDAY—French Opera Buffo—Orpheus. Debut of Mlle. Lambelle.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF MME. RISTORI.
Orchestra seats, $2; dress circle, $1 50; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, 4 seats, $10. Down-town ticket office, Peter's music store, No. 198 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MATINEE—MARIE STUART—MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, at 1 o'clock,
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS MARIE STUART.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1 50, with exception of private boxes, which will be secured as usual.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S FAREWELL GRAND CONCERTS,
(Prior to his departure for Europe.)
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1868.
PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY EVENING.
PART I.
1. Paraphrase—"Faust"..........Lansing
Mr. EGBERT LANSING.
2. "L'Amor Funesto"..........Donnizetti
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL.
3. "Siciliano e Tarentalia"..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
4. Aria—"O Meo Fernando"..........Donnizetti
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN.
5. "La Molinara"—Introduction and Variations upon "Nel Cor piu non mi sento"—Composed for the Violin without accompaniment, by..........Paganini
OLE BULL.
PART II.
1. a. Mazuka / b. Polonaise..........} Chopin
M. EGBERT LANSING.
2. "Truth in Absence"..........Harper
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN.
3. Organ Solo, from Handel's "Season," as performed in Exeter Hall, London, and at the opening of the large Boston Organ, by..G. W. Morgan
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN.
4. Fantasia upon "l' amo ah, l' amo ed è pin cara," from the opera "Romeo," of Bellini—Composed and performed by
OLE BULL.
5. Duet—"L'Addio"..........Donnizetti
Miss LANDSMAN and Mr. HALL.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Second and last grand concert, TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, with an extra change of programme.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor..........PH. BERNET.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 1, 1868,
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
1. Season March..........Kéler Béler.
2. Concert Overture..........Rietz.
3. Waltz Telegramme..........Strauss.
4. Fantasie..........Lumbye.
5. Overture Rienzi..........Wagner.
6. Rondo des Lutens Solo Violin..........Bazzini.
Mr. B. LISTEMANN.
7. Polka Mouline..........Strauss.
8. Fantasie..........Wierst.
9. Overture Fidelio..........Beethoven.
10. Galop Echo..........Bergmann.
11. Bridal Procession..........Wagner.
12. Quadrille Grand Duchesse..........Offenbach.
Conductor..........C. BERGMANN.
Admittance twenty-five cents. No postponement on account of the weather. Season tickets, admitting to all the popular Garden Concerts during the entire Summer season, ten dollars each.

LECTURES.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL LECture on *Sight Seeing in Egypt and the Holy Land* in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., THIS EVENING. Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

SUBSCRIPTION ROOM—NO. 920 BROADway, corner 21st-st. Will be opened on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 3d of June, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Members are requested to be present.
JOHN B. IRVING.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at 8 o'clock.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

FINE ARTS.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.
A statuette group of President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT, by JOHN ROGERS. Price $25.
Also,
Taking the Oath, School Examination, One More Shot, and other subjects, by the same artist, at $15 each.
These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety.
For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WALKER'S PIANO ROOMS
REMOVED TO NO. 47 EAST 12TH-ST.,
next to Irving House. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS for sale or hire.
N. B.—Hire allowed if purchased.

"THE EYE THAT BRIGHTENS WHEN I COME."
Live in my heart and pay no rent. "Pulling hard against the stream," each 30c. Flute or violin arrangements 15c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway, Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 10 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANO-forte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes at great bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, patent Agraffe treble, at prices below any other makers in the City, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Second-hand pianos at half their value.

A PIANO, MELODEON, OR CABINET organ, new or second hand, to be exchanged for house and sign painting. Address Box No. 3,567 Post Office.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FAMILY HAVING A fine seven-octave rosewood carved-leg piano, and no further use for it, will sell it cheap. Apply at 98 2d-av.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GAS WORKS, FOR TOWNS, FACTORIES, hotels, country dwellings, &c.—Hirzel's German Apparatus in successful operation in Europe and America. Refer to Holmes, Booth & Hayden's, Waterbury, Conn., and others. RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. Tayleure..........Business Manager
G. L. Fox..........Stage Manager
DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES,
dazzled and delighted with G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great comedian and pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
Pantaloon....C. K. Fox | Harlequin..........F. Lacy
Columbine...Mlle. Laurent | Burlesque. Miss A. Harrison
Romance....Mrs. Edmonds | New-Jersey.....Mr. Sinclair
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
On SATURDAY next, June 6, the ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this superb triumph will be celebrated in gala style. In a few nights thereafter H. D. (after whom the mothers of the Metropolis are naming their pretty babes, irrespective of sex) will appear REJUVENATED, in all the bravery of new attire, new tricks, new scenery, new dances, new drop curtain, &c.
MATINEES, 1½ o'clock WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼; curtain rises 7¾.
137TH PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, June 1, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
Engagement of the great original artiste,
MATILDA HERON.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MATILDA HERON'S own translation of
CAMILLE.
MATILDA HERON..........as..........CAMILLE
On MONDAY, a new and original play by Mr. A. Daly, called
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
Produced after months of careful preparation and an unlimited outlay of money.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. W. H. Whalley. The wonderful Kincade family. First nights of Der Freischutz, or the Seventh Charmed Bullet, with the great incantation scene. The immense drama of PEEP O' DAY, or Savourneen Deelish. Songs and dances.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Tammany Building, 14th-st.,
Adjoining Academy of Music.
CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
UNSWORTH, the Black Demosthenes,
EUGENE, the Wonderful Prima Donna,
EPH HORN, the Original Son of Momus,
NELSE SEYMOUR and DAN. BRYANT.
Old Times Rocks, Hogan and Hughes, Ku Klogs Klan.
THE CHINESE EMBASSY.
In their daring feats of knife, ladder, top-spinning, &c.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box Office open from 10 to 3, for sale of reserved seats.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL,
954. BROADWAY, COR. 23d-ST. 954.
LAST WEEK.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR.
SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH. EVENING, 8 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS
OF THE
PLYMOUTH YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.
PROF. ROBERT R. RAYMOND
will read Henry IV., (Part I,) in the Lecture Room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (entrance on Cranberry-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, June 1.
Doors open at 7½; Reading at 8.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
To be had at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 1, AT 8,
NINTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Opening March, "Central Park Garden," Dedicated to Mr. Remsen Appleby, by Theo. Thomas
2. Overture, "Maritana"..........Wallace
3. Waltz, "Telegram"..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "William Tell"..........Rossini
5. Overture, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
6. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach. Gounod
For Solo Violins, Cornet, Piano and Organ.
7. Polka Mazourka—"Lob der Frauen," / Polka—"Jocus" } ....Strauss
8. Carnival of Venice (burlesque)..........
9. Overture, "Nabucco"..........Verdi
10. "The Standard-Bearer"..........Lindpaintner
Messrs. Deitz and Letsch.
11. "Weiner Bon-Bons"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private boxes with six admissions, $3 50 each.
Notice will be given of the first
GRAND MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be NO CONCERT ON THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 4, the hall having been rented to the Society Progress.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN,
The forty-third annual exhibition of
PICTURES AND SCULPTURES
Day and evening.
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
or EMANCIPATION,
on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON,
5TH-AV. GALLERY, CORNER 14TH-ST.
DAY AND EVENING.

DREAM OF THE BALL.
Waltzes by Godfrey, "Wiener Bon-Bons," Strauss, each 35c. Flute or violin arrangements, 15c., mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st. Branch, 208 Bowery.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.
LAST DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 1.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, welter weights. Premium of $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second horse. Two miles over eight hurdles.
1. Mr. J. H. Dowling's br. g. Gerald, 4 years old, by Mickey Free.
2. Col. D. McDaniel's blk. h. Blackbird, by imp. Albion, dam Penola, by imp. Enderby. Aged.
3. Col. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, by Lexington out of Julia by imp. Glencoe. Aged.
4. Mr. J. P. Ackerman's ch. h. Eagle, by Vandal out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign. Aged.
5. Gen. J. M. Brown's ch. h. Tycoon, by Omeara, dam Nota Price. Aged.
6. Col. H. A. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, by Lexington out of Blonde. 5 years old.
SECOND RACE—Post Stake Premium for three-year olds, of $400. One-and-one-quarter-mile dash. 1. Mr. W. H. Sanford. 2. Mr. J. Eckerson. 3. Col. D. McDaniel. 4. Mr. J. H. Dowling. 5. Major T. C. Bacon. 6. Messrs. McConnell and Harness.
THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium of $350 for beaten horses at this meeting; 7 lbs. allowed to those beaten once, and 10 lbs. allowed to those beaten twice. Dash of a mile and a half.
1. Col. D. McDaniel's b. h. Red Dick, by Lexington out of Alabama, 5 years.
2. Col. D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Ducalion, dam by Commodore, 3 years.
3. A. A. Hopper's ch. c. Egotist, by Eclipse out of Vanity, 4 years.
4. J. H. Dowling's ch. f. Jewess, by Breckinridge out of Rebecca, 3 years.
5. Messrs. McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, by Sovereign, dam by Lexington, 6 years.
FOURTH RACE—Premium of $750; all ages. Two-mile heats.
1. D. M. Dunham's b. c. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 4 years.
2. Thomas Puryear's ch. c. James A. Connolly, by Vandal, dam by Margrave.
3. Col. McDaniel's gr. c. Urbana, by Breckinridge out of Lady Sykes, 4 years.
The first race will come off at 2 P. M. precisely.
The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, run direct to the grounds, as follows: Leave New-York for track at 10 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45 P. M. Leave Paterson for track at 12 M. Leave track for New-York at 4:15 and 5:40 P. M. Fare from New-York and return, 31 cents.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDIcal assistance should call on Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place; a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood. Circulars sent free.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Proceedings of the "Free Religious Association" in Boston—Object of the Enterprise to Destroy Sectarianism—The Vitality of the Idea—Outline of the Work—The Addresses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29, 1868.

The "Free Religious Association," which was organized in this city last Fall, held its first business and public meeting to-day. The Association is based on the idea of religious freedom, and seeks to solve the religious problem of the age on the ground of intellectual liberty. Some of the leading minds of Boston and New-England sympathize with the objects of the Association. All the stereotyped ideas of sectarianism are discarded by it, and, while it attacks no sect or belief, it seeks to involve the great truths it would establish from nature. The President of the Association is OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM. Among the Vice-Presidents are such men as ROBERT DALE OWEN and THOMAS W. HIGGINSON. During the past year leading radicals of foreign countries have written letters, asking questions about the Association; and it is the purpose of the managers to secure a publication fund for the printing and distribution of books, to establish a permanent series of lectures, and also a reverent and progressive newspaper in this city.

A public meeting of this Association was held in Tremont Temple to-day at which eminent speakers representing a wide variety of religious opinion made addresses on the needs of the age and the relations of religion to philanthrophy and social reform.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of New-York, occupied the chair. In his opening remarks he explained the objects of the Association, which he stated had been somewhat misrepresented by the Press. The object of the Society, he said, was to promote the interests of pure religion, and to increase fellowship in the spirit. This was a broad statement. We are a religious association, not political, not social primarily, not philanthropic necessarily, not reformatory in the ordinary sense of the word, nor yet are we Christian. In the middle ages, when the world was very small, what RENO says might have been true, that Christianity and religion were synonymous terms. But in this new world, with its developing resources and march of progress, this cannot longer be said with truth. Christianity is a sect. It is only one of several Christian religions. It is only one portion of humanity. There are vast communities of people in the world who are not included in Christianity, and never can be. The Jews are not Christians; the Mussulmen are not. Multitudes of the Spiritualists are not Christians. Vast numbers of reformers will not call themselves Christians. The speaker, in pressing this point, said he had been told by a young Englishman that in London ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the people of that city are not to be included in any Christian Church. The term religion cannot be made sectarian. That is as wide as humanity—that is man. We merely assume that all men are religious, or have the possibility of becoming so. Therefore we call ourselves a religious association. Christianity is a complex term. What is the Unitarian, Congregationalist, Episcopal and Armenian? But when you say religious you utter a simple term. It is harder to say what a religious man is, than to say what Christianity is. Up in the North of England an instructor asked one of his pupils how many Commandments there were. The pupil did not know for a certainty—but he thought there were one hundred. On his way home he met a fellow-student, and told him that his instructor would ask him how many Commandments there were. "I told him there were one hundred, but he was not satisfied. If he asks you, tell him there are only ten." The Free Religious Association is contented with a few commandments. We impose no limit to human thought. There is no freedom within prison walls. To be free is to be at liberty to follow the laws of thought. We admit that freedom is a condition of all progress. Our American civilization turns entirely upon this one pivot of liberty. All the power there is is in man. There is no power outside of man. Freedom of thought becomes power when it becomes incarnate in man. The only condition upon which human power can be developed and applied is on the condition of absolute freedom—freedom of discussion and freedom of contribution. Polemics are of no account; controversy is at an end. We are all friends. We take up the opinions of those who differ with us, and say you have as much right to believe so and so as we have, but no more. It had been said that the objects of the Association are vague and undecided. Our purpose is to open the doors and windows, and to offer a home where all can come and sit together. We stand aside. We say we will not intrude ourselves upon anybody. We have been doing too much in this respect. We leave all at liberty to think and speak and and do as they will. Of course our work is slowly going on. During the past twelve months we have been trying to get rid of all these excuses and complaints against us, and have endeavored not to compromise ourselves or anybody else, or overthrow the building we are engaged in erecting. When the world was a very small place, and the earth was a little platform, it was very easy to believe that God made the earth in six days. But when we understand what the world is; when we have got an insight into the firmament above us, and have some comprehension of His handiwork; and now that we have science, &c., we are beginning to see what a vast cosmos it is, and we know that it must have taken hundreds of thousands of years to bring it into the shape it has thus far attained. Such a universe as we have got never dropped ready made, as from the hands of a carpenter. It must have been evolved out of the mist, as all cosmos begins in mist. And we are satisfied with our broad hopes, ideas, feelings and aspirations, believing that our cosmos will be evolved from all those things that animate us. Our purpose to-day is more concentrated than it was a year ago. We assume this, that the age is a thinking one. The people are asking questions. The world is full of unrest and feeling about after the guide leading to the blessed life. We would have answers to this feeling of unrest. Mr. FROTHINGHAM stated that representatives of all denominational creeds had been invited to be present and speak. A Catholic priest had been invited. He could not come because it was not his opportunity. In answering the questions that pressed upon the Association the old traditions would not do. Every creed that is to justify itself in this hour must justify itself to this hour.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, was the next speaker. He began by relating a portion of a conversation he had with HARRIET TUBMAN, the so-called female Moses, who, when running off slaves, always selected Saturday nights for the time of her departure, for the reason that the printing offices for furnishing placards were not in operation on Sunday, so she got twenty-four hours ahead of the masters; and when the placards were being posted a man was engaged to follow in the poster's wake and tear them down. This was the plan, it seemed to him, to be followed here, and the last man was supposed to pull down all his predecessors. The speaker said he was a radical in one sense; in this, that he always liked to go to the root of everything if he could. When we take out slavery, for example, he liked to have it all taken out at once. He spoke as a Christian decidedly—as an orthodox Unitarian, if there is such a thing. He believed in the doctrine of the love of God going into man and mediated to him through the life of Christ. He had seen that love demonstrated during his experience, and believed it was just as much the spirit of Christ visible as when Christ was in Judea. The speaker explained how it was he became an orthodox Unitarian. He found a life and power in the Christian element of faith that has a saving influence, and which has been drawn from the past. He did not believe that any man could go outside of the great causes of Providence and uphold himself alone, and amount to much. He did not want to swallow the skin of anything, but he did like to suck the juice for the good of it. So he had come here to speak. He said he had not thus far found anything higher or purer or nobler than the love of God yet, but he promised to throw up his Christianity if anything deeper or better could be found. Science is a good thing, but we are not all men of science. Christianity is not a "sect," but it does not yet include all men, but it is the system which is to include all mankind one day. He declared that, as the result of study of twenty years of the religions of humanity. There is something providential and divine in it. He found something divine in the doctrines and precepts of the Koran, in the humanity and morality of Buddhism, and in other and old systems. Christianity recognizes life as beautiful. It teaches that Jesus Christ is God with us. God gets into man and dwells with him. We know God also in nature and in our own souls. Christianity is large enough to include all sects. It has been said that there is no freedom wherever there are walls. What are you going to do with steam until you confine it? You have got to imprison it and fasten it in order to make it work. It is just so with thought. That was an inconsistent Platonian idea that the dove might fly faster were it not for the air that offered resistance to its wings, and that it could fly faster if placed in a vacuum. There is no freedom without law, which is its root. Christianity is not a sect, and it is furthermore the foundation of all religion, science, progress and humanity.

Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, was the next speaker. He said he should try and pull down "one of Brother Clarke's bills." He said he was a Christian, too, and meant to be to the end of the chapter, after his devious wanderings from the Pharisaical teachings with which he began life to his present views as a minister of a Unitarian Church. He welcomed this new child of God that is now born into the world and which does not seem to know much about itself and is being pretty thoroughly spanked by the one and the other of the denominational creeds; but he hoped that when it had passed through all the various ailments of little children it would grow up a strong, grand, noble embodiment of the truth of God and prove a blessing to humanity. He related his experience in religious matters. His earliest recollections were fearful, dark and wrapt in the fear of hell-fire, but after a while he felt satisfied that that was the best religion that reached humanity. What he felt about the questions under discussion was this: that when he wanted to get as near Heaven as he could, he had only to be guided, lifted up, inspired and directed in that way through the love of Jesus Christ, besides coöperating to lift others—even the vile women of his own city—to a higher life.

Rev. H. W. MALCOLM, a Baptist, under the ban for advocating open communion, was next presented. He commenced by quoting ROGER WILLIAMS when he founded his new colony—"I desire that it may be a place of refuge for those distressed for conscience sake." He was a sectarian, he said, but he would tear down all ecclesiastical barriers and demolish all intolerance in the Church. As Christians we are seeking for everything that is beautiful, just and true for the glory of God and for the benefit of humanity. But the age of persecution for opinion's sake is past. Thought is becoming less trammeled.

Rev. J. P. HUBBARD, Episcopalian, of Westerly, R. I., was the next speaker. He said that the questions that are agitating his own and other churches are as nothing when compared with the deeper questions that are agitating individual minds in the assembly which he addressed. And he appreciated the responsibility of the position in which he had placed himself. We all believe in the central fact of the incarnation—the death of Christ. We cannot go to nature alone for an answer to our questions. There is a solution of the relations which are pressing upon humanity. If we turn to the intellectual world or look into our own hearts we may deceive ourselves. No speculations of man's will bring peace to the soul. The only questions to our answers are found in the Bible. In it is found the history of our race narrated in a simple way. It is not addressed to our philosophy. He believed in the nebulæ hypothesis. The Bible informs us that there had been a divine interposition for the human race, and the record of Jesus was a sufficient answer to all inquiries. Prophecy and revelation afford us the solution of all questions. Christianity has been, and still is a mighty power in the world, if we analyze it. It is not an intellectual belief nor a dogma.

Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN hailed this meeting as a great omen of the age. The great need of the age was a spirit of charity and a fellowship of spirit among denominations that shall leap over the gulfs that separate one system from another. She was opposed to destroying denominational organization, because it was needed now more than ever to combat evil and assist in securing the great end for which the Association was working. She would not say that all denominations were bad. We cannot afford to say so. These denominations are our tools, and we will use them to raise up humanity. They all stand for something and mean something. They are like a great pollygon that faces in every direction. New-England owes its integrity to Congregationalism; the great West owes its rapid growth and liberal spirit to Methodism, and Universalism is greatly respected for its spirit of love. We must reach up and seek to attain that large charity which animated Christ.

Rev. JOHN WEISS made a brief address. After having stripped the bark of mythology from the tree from which the plank was taken, he was satisfied that the platform upon which he stood now was almost perfect. It represented all that had been accomplished in the past ages of the world.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied in discussing "Religious Organization and Worship." Mr. WM. J. POTTER read an elaborate report on the conditions and tendencies of society, in which the characteristics of the progress of the Church during the past twenty years was reviewed. It was evident that great religious changes were going on among the people outside of the church. Where there had been the most liberal thought in the churches there had been an increase of religious feeling. A close study of facts and observation of tendencies pointed to the organization of religion into new shapes and conversations, instead of making still stronger the present sects. The present is the period of the beginning of a new epoch in religious development. In support of this statement the speaker gave statistics showing the ratio of the increase of the various religious denominations of the United States between the years 1850 and 1860, which was but very little in excess of the increase of population. Public worship in churches is less now than formerly, and one-half of that is composed of outsiders. More of the scholarly, thoughtful and refined kept away from the Church than the vicious and ignorant, showing that religion is tending to get out of the churches, and to get into the thought and life of the common people. The people are becoming tired of the dry and unwearing forms of ecclesiastical organization, while, although the people at large are not hostile to religion, but yearn for a democratic freedom and equality therein.

Remarks were then made by Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, and others.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. FRANK B. SANBORN, of Concord, read a paper upon the subject of the "Relations of Religion to Philanthropy and Social Reform." In the report great credit was given to the Church for progress made in the reforms of the day. It was an encouraging sign to see this tendency toward works of charity and reform. But it was the liberal thought of the radical church that had given this impetus to philanthropy.

Col. HIGGINSON, of Newport, was the first speaker of the evening. He said that the author of the report just read was the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, and that he knew whereof he had spoken. The reforms which now stand foremost among our people were not first recognized by clergymen, but by those who had stood between the church speculative and the church actual. It is a mistake, friends, radicals, for any one to suppose that the great reforms of the day have been inaugurated and carried out by the sects. The friends of natural religion are the ones who have done all this work. The radical is pledged to that religion which is not superficial and which does not dwell upon a gospel of sorrow and disease, but one of health and peace. The sects borrow all their emotion hymns from the outcasts of the denominational churches. We have too long given medicine to our children for diseases which they have not. We ask for no atonement. Can we not go straight to God with our prayer. Give me a piece of purest truth rather than the artificial panics of a revival. In speaking of the duties of parents to children, the speaker said, if you wish to bring up your children in the admiration of the Lord, clear away those mythologies from their mind, and let them learn for themselves, and give the Lord a chance to reach them. Every Church in the world finds those whom it benefits. As we cannot belong to all, what shall we do? Find in them all this central point, what it is that gives them a common strength, and then practice it. Mr. HIGGINSON concluded by appealing to the friends of the radical church to labor faithfully.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was next introduced. He said that the subject under discussion was comparatively new to him, and he did not profess to understand it. He had no conviction that he could stand up as a teacher, but to offer some suggestions, something that would at least stir the thought in the direction of the subject. The speaker said he could not go beyond what Col. HIGGINSON had submitted to the meeting concerning the true position of the sects and the relation held by the radical church. He began life, he said, with a faith in the honesty and efficacy of the church organization. But he was bayonetted out of the conviction that it was sincere by experience. When he began to look back into the history of church organization it seemed to him it was not what it was represented to be, while it gave us no help in the anti-slavery effort or in any other radical movement. He did not believe that the philosophy of organization admits of the Church engaging in such onward movements. It seemed to him that organization was as a mile-stone, which notes how far only it travels when it solidifies into an organization. You cannot expect it to accept any new idea. It will practice its own idea but go no further. The Church never could go beyond that line. But it has never been faithful to that idea, be it what it may. LUTHER claimed the right for bodies of men to go out and repudiate Catholicism, but he did not reach the point of allowing the individual to think. Public sentiment of that age swamped it. The age was not able to hold it up. Succeeding that came Congregationalism with its idea, but that for the time met with the same fate. It has been so with other organizations. LUTHER did a great deal of good, and so did Congregationalism. The Church of to-day is doing a great deal of good. It takes up the respectable truths and puts them into cheap soup-houses and primers, and this is all good. But the weakness we find in the organization is when you ask it to walk. It is all liquid and no solid. Walking across the ice is a church organization. When the ice melts there is a vacancy, below it, and it will either fall to the bottom or be washed away by the descending, rushing tide of a fresher element. You must not expect motion in a crystallized sentiment which is a truth. The duty of the Christian is to confess the light God gives him. We have no more confidence in the church organization that we did in 1835, when it was the bulwark of slavery. What has lifted the Church up to the anti-slavery feeling? Gettysburg and Atlanta have floated it up there. Christianity then has taken some of its lessons from social science. The Church does not cure, it only relieves. As the speaker looked at it, the Church approaches poverty to make it comfortable. Social science prescribes a medicine that will cure. You never do any real good until you get into the line of the gospel law. You have got to go behind and search out the causes which produce certain bad effects. The Church does not do this. Social science does. Mr. PHILLIPS then alluded to the relation of religion to social science. He said that religion covers the principles and our allegiance to the principles that underlie things. All the essence of the New Testament is contained in the few lines, "Bear one another's burdens." The religion of this age is in a decrepid state because the soul is dwelling in darkness. CARLYLE is a Pagan because he says the strong should overpower the weak, and the same principle in DARWIN, that the strong crowds out the week, is suggestive of the attitude of intellectual Europe. The Church would say to you if you have got an idea, submit it, and we will adopt it if the head men approve of it. If they do not, the idea is called fanatical, schismatical. The Saviour was called a fanatic and a blasphemer. If Jesus should appear in our streets and preach on the corners the same doctrines He preached when on earth the hierarchists of the Church would have Him in jail within a week. Christ in His day went around among the poor, and appealed to the natural instincts of mankind. Christianity is sacredness of the individual. Christ tells me that man has a soul, and religion tells me that that soul must be unfolded to truth. Religion tells me that you have no right to make cotton cheap at the expense of the poor man or that railroad corporations should declare big dividends to oppress the weak. Industrial affairs should be so arranged as to save the soul. The church will not do it. Distributing tracts without an idea in them is not religion. Let the dead bury the dead—let every man stand upon his own level.

After several other addresses the meeting dissolved. VIGIL.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The German Roman Catholic Union—The Procession Yesterday.

Yesterday the members of the German Roman Catholic Central Union inaugurated their thirteenth annual Convention by a grand parade through the principal streets of the City. About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning the various societies of this City, with the invited delegates from other cities, commenced to assemble in the Bowery between Houston and Fourth streets, and about 8 o'clock the procession moved forward, preceded by a platoon of police, in the following order: First came a squad of cavalry under the command of Capt. SCHWARTZ, followed by the Committee of Arrangements; then came the honorary members of the Union, escorted by Capt. EHRHMANN'S Independent Rifle Company. Next came the honored delegates to the Convention, under the guidance of the venerable Marshal KERPEN, of Chicago, whose long beard attracted considerable attention. The officers of the Union, the clergy and municipal authorities, the Pittsburg Societies with their bands of music, the Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Columbus, Utica and Syracuse Societies came next; then followed the Societies from Richmond, Buchanan, Johnstown, Newport, Cincinnati, Milwaukie and Chicago; two Societies from Williamsburg, with band; Union Rifle Company, and St. Joseph's Society of East New-York; next came a number of New-York Societies, and some from Paterson and Jersey City. After them marched the St. Boniface Society of Brooklyn, and behind them was borne the Papal flag, surrounded by twelve horsemen. This flag was of white silk, bearing on one side a portrait of Pius IX., with the inscription in German: "Protector of the Roman Catholic Central Union of the United States of America," and on the other the Papal coat of arms, with the tiara and the keys, between branches of lilies and laurels. This flag was followed by seven more New-York Societies, and the rear was brought up by the Society of St. Joseph, and a section of cavalry under command of Capt. SCHURTZ. The number of persons in the procession was estimated as high as 10,000.

The route taken by the procession was down the Bowery to New Canal-street, thence over to the Sixth-avenue, and up to Twenty-third-street, thence through various streets and avenues to Thirty-first-street; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Avenue B, and thence to Avenue C and Third-street, up which streets the procession proceeded to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, where the delegates and principal officers of the Union attended the solemnization of High Mass by Rev. Father LEIMGRUBER, after which a sermon was delivered by Rev. Father WAYRICH. The choir was assisted by the Cecilia Singing Society and an orchestra of thirty pieces.

Many of the houses on the route of the procession were profusely decorated with flags and pictures of the Virgin Mary, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, the patron saints of the Society, and the leading Catholic clergy. Every house in Third-street made a display of some kind; flags floated from nearly every window, and flowers and evergreens showed forth at every door. Pictures and images of the Virgin, with somewhat rudely drawn representations of St. Peter and St. Paul, and beneath the words "Wellkömmen Delegaten der Deutschen R. R. Central Verein" met the eye at every point. At the junction of Avenue-A and Third-street, an arch of evergreens, with a cross on the top, and the word "Wellkömmen" conspicuously displayed, was erected across the street. A similar arch was thrown across the street at Avenue-B. The exterior of the church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third-street was decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. Everywhere in the vicinity a most liberal display of bunting was made. The Germania Rooms were also decorated, and the Germania Hall in Avenue A displayed an image or picture at every window, the whole nearly covered with evergreens and flowers.

A very large crowd assembled at early hour in Third-street to see the procession pass up to the church. Owing to the fact that the time set down in the programme for the starting of the procession was not strictly observed, it was long past 11 o'clock when the head of the procession arrived at the church. After the services had been performed, the delegates adjourned to the Germania Assembly Rooms. To-day the business of the Convention will commence, and the session will probably last three days. One of the principal measures to be considered will be the adoption of means to afford protection to German Catholic immigrants arriving in the Atlantic ports from swindlers of every class, and to facilitate their transit to the places of their destination.

On Tuesday Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will preach before the delegates at the Church of the Redeemer, in Third-street.

The Religious Future of the American People—Discourse by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

The sixth and last lecture of the course on "Church Principles" was delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel before a congregation that filled the spacious structure to overflowing. Speaking without any scriptural text, he said that without pretending to tell what lay hidden behind the wall of the future, he proposed to examine the religious questions of the day, show how their relations might be changed in the course of time, and state what was the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church with regard to them. He divided the religious bodies of the day into four classes—the professors of free religion, the evangelical sects of Protestantism, the Roman Communion and the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first, whose tenets were upheld by RALF WALDO EMERSON, JOHN WHITE, LUCRETIA MOTT, CAROLINE and MARIA CHILD, Mrs. DALL and others, exercised a great influence. It was speaking constantly through the magazines and periodicals. THEODORE PARKER, TILTON, FROTHINGHAM and BLANCHARD expressed the ideas of this sect. Its creed was that pure religion and undefiled before God did not consist in forms, ceremonies, and systems of theology, but in belief in a living God and doing good to mankind. They rejected church forms altogether. It was not a religion but a philosophy, the result of man's unaided thought endeavoring to resolve questions of morality. As a philosophy it would sustain itself till there was a genuine Catholicism in the world. He compared it to the Platonic and Socratic reasonings of the ancients. Again, the evangelical sects of Protestantism included organizations of various and discordant names and voices, that agreed in one point—the effort to have a Christianity apart from its visible institutions. They rejected the ministry and the sacraments. They used no liturgy, ridiculed the apostolic succession, and declared many of the rites of the Church to be mere superstitious observances, but they believed in God, and in redemption through Jesus Christ. He compared them to the Gnostics and other sects that existed during the first 300 years after Christ. Their weakness was their refusal to accept the outward visible parts of Christianity. Thirdly, concerning the Roman communion, it could not be denied that it had elements of strength. It respected the forms of the Church, and believed in the Christian religion and the Bible. But it carried its forms too far, and sanctioned observances without warrant. It recognized a foreign Prince as its head, consisted mostly of foreigners, and was not likely to become the Church of America. Finally he claimed that the Protestant Episcopal Church had all the good points and none of the errors and corruptions of the sects mentioned, and expressed the hope that it would become the great church in this country. Its only element of weakness was the spirit of radicalism within it. There were some men in the Church who could not seem to see that this Church was not one of the sects of Protestantism. They wanted to keep it down to the general level of evangelical sectarianism. They wanted to fraternize with all the sects around. This spirit was in every way deplorable. It broke the canons of the Church and defied the Bishop, when he addressed a godly admonition to the offender. They ought to deal kindly, tenderly and charitably but also firmly with it, for it must sooner or later be deprived of power to harm the Church further. This eradicated, the Protestant Episcopal Church would become the American Catholic Church. The American loved freedom, yet respected law. Religion must meet him here. The Evangelical and liberal sects offered him freedom, and no law. The Roman communion offered law, no freedom. The great problem with Americans was to reconcile freedom and submission to law. Its solution was to be found, if it was found anywhere, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. That religious body in this country that could first throw off its errors and corruptions would carry the people with it.

French Evangelical Church.

This church, at No. 9 University-place, is at present without a pastor, and Mr. DE CYR, of the French Protestant Tract Society, now on a mission to this country, preached a sermon there yesterday morning upon the religious aspects of the late Paris Exposition. This aspect, Mr. DE CYR stated, laid in the large amount of tracts and Bibles distributed from certain buildings in the grounds of the Exposition devoted to that purpose. Prominent among these edifices was a Turkish kiosk, over which a flag waved, bearing the inscription, "The Word of God." Within were men who were able to converse in twenty-five different languages, and who distributed 2,500,000 copies of the Scriptures in those numerous tongues. Another building Mr. DE CYR spoke of was the Museum of Missions, containing a quantity of idols and other pagan relics which had been presented to missionaries by converted heathens. There the Bible was to be found in one hundred and fifty languages. Mr. DE CYR cited several instances of devotion among the French to the cause of Protestant missions. Among them was that of a gentleman who had an income of 40,000 francs a year, who retained only 1,000 francs for himself and family, and devoted the rest to the purchase and distribution of Bibles. Statements were also given respecting French Catholics who had become converted. Another building in the Exposition was devoted to daily prayer meetings, and was well attended by both the curious and the devout. Mr. DE CYR was struck with the general demand for portraits of Mr. LINCOLN which were on sale at the Museum of Missions. He one day saw one of these portraits behind the desk of a principal of one of the public schools in Paris. The principal told him that he wanted the portrait of an honest man there, that it might be constantly before the eyes of his pupils, and that he knew of no more complete specimen of one than our late honored President. Mr. DE CYR's address excited great attention.

Rutgers Female College.

The annual address to the graduating class of this college was delivered last evening by the President, Rev. Dr. PEARCE, in the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue. A very large audience was present.

The exercises of the occasion were commenced with prayer by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, and singing by the congregation. The President, after a brief introduction of his subject, proceeded to speak of the mission of man's life in this world, saying that aside from him nothing animate or inanimate could be found in nature that did not fulfil the purpose for which it was made; that no man was born out of place or time, but that out of the vast multitude of the living only a few accomplished the work they were born to do. The question arose, said the speaker, "How might each one recognize his peculiar work?" In reply, he said, that in order to accomplish this we must know ourselves. To gain this requisite knowledge of self, parental help was invaluable. Next to the assistance of parents in this matter was that of teachers, who should be careful to induce youth to study, with other less important things, the soul itself. Rejecting the misapprehension that the intellect of women is not as capable as the intellect of man of analyzing its own modes of thought, and of understanding the deep things of the human passions, and the human will, the Rutgers College had made mental philosophy one of the chief studies in the closing year of the course. The importance of educating women in this science was dwelt upon at considerable length. To this knowledge of ourselves, in determining what we are to be and do, must be added the circumstances in which we are placed as indicating the will of God in respect of the course of our lives. We should be careful, however, not to mistake our wishes for our capabilities, nor to despise God's will, by preferring our own to His. We might know that we are in our right place when we obeyed our higher nature and warred against our lower; when we held ourselves ready to yield to God's providences; when, in short, a grand harmony obtained within us. When the right path was found it could be kept by meditation and prayer. In conclusion, Dr. PEARCE offered some excellent advice to the graduates regarding their future course of life. In doing this, he said that he felt constrained, in view of the feverish and disorganizing tendencies of the times, earnestly to impress upon the young ladies the great truth that, whether in circumstances of individual concern or in those affecting the grand condition of the sex, it was wise and best for them to be in sympathy with the customs and laws written on their souls and approved by the wisdom of ages, rather than with those women who exhaust all their powers of thought and capacity of feeling in an absurd protest against the inexorable fact that God, in His wisdom, had not made them men. The benediction by Dr. HASTINGS concluded the services.

In Memoriam Mme. Henrietta Feller.

Last evening Rev. Mr. LAFEUR, of Montreal, delivered a discourse in the Baptist Church, Second-avenue, near Eleventh-street, in commemoration of the life and labors of Madame HENRIETTA FELLER. Born in the first year of the century, at Luzerne, Switzerland, her childhood was passed among the hills of her nativity. Marrying at an early age, she lost her husband after a few years, and then took upon herself the burden of a Missionary life. Choosing Canada as the field of her efforts, she labored zealously, patiently, and successfully for thirty years in the work of Evangelization, and with a self-abnegation rarely paralleled in Christian history since the days of the Apostles. The address was listened to with marked attention by a numerous congregation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A REAL ESTATE BROKER.—HENRY KING, formerly engaged in business as a real estate broker at No. 167 Broadway, and at several places up town, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of fraudulent practices preferred by HENRY CHARLES DEEDES, of London. It appears from the papers in the case that in March last Mr. DEEDES, being then in Louisville, Ky., and contemplating a Southern tour, desired to make a deposit in New-York upon which he might draw as occasion required. To effect this he mailed a letter to "KING'S SONS, Bankers, New-York," inclosing a draft for $1,200, with the request that the amount be placed to his credit. In due course of mail he received a letter dated No. 167 Broadway, New-York, and signed KING & Co., saying the draft had been received and he could draw for the amount at such times as he desired. Not knowing the exact location of KING'S SONS, and supposing he might have mistaken the proper designation of the house which had been recommended to him by his London bankers, he supposed all was right, and at short intervals drew for $240 and $500, gold. These drafts were protested, and in answer to Mr. DEEDES' letter of inquiry came a telegram: "Mistake has been corrected. KING & Co.;" and very soon afterward a letter from HENRY KING individually, saying he had sold out his interest in the firm, and asking for time to arrange for future drafts. Mr. DEEDES then came to New-York and discovered that his draft had never reached the house of KING'S SONS, bankers, but that the letter containing it had been delivered by mistake to HENRY KING, real estate broker, No. 167 Broadway, who it is alleged opened the letter and appropriated the draft to his own use, with intent to defraud Mr. DEEDES. The prisoner was held by Justice DODGE for an examination.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, took place in the presence of several thousand spectators. The neighboring parishes were fully represented by members who formed in procession and marched to the ground. Each society displayed its banners, and bands of music were placed at intervals along the line. On the site of the church a temporary staging had been erected, upon which were accommodations for the clergy who assisted in the ceremony. Graffula's Band was also in attendance, and discoursed appropriate music. The platform was decorated with American and Irish flags. The exercises commenced with prayer and exhortations, after which Archbishop MCCLOSKEY proceeded to bless and lay the stone. This ceremony having been finished, a very impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. ISAAC T. HECKER, who called attention to the solemnity of the occasion and the good results that could be secured in the future by united and earnest efforts on the part of the congregation. At the close of the sermon, the band discoursed a fitting selection, after which the benediction was pronounced and the people dispersed.

WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—On Saturday afternoon, JAMES RILEY and THOMAS CLARK, youths verging on manhood, called at the house No. 338 East Twenty-third-street, and told the lady, Mrs. MARY HOGAN, that they had been sent by the Gas Company to examine the gas fixtures, her son having called at the Company's office and requested such examination. Their story being credited, the young men were admitted to the house, and made a pretended minute inspection of the fixtures, finally deciding that the two parlor chandeliers, valued at $40, needed repairing. They took them down and carried them away. The return home of the son in the evening exposed the fraud, and the two men were traced from place to place, where they had attempted to dispose of their booty, until finally arrested. They were committed by Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court, in default of $500 bail each, for trial at the General Sessions.

NO FUNDS IN BANK.—WILLIAM WOLFE, residing at No. 133 East Sixteenth-street, and styled in the return to the warrant a "comishing merchent," was arrested Saturday evening upon the complaint of ABRAHAM SMITH, of No. 33 Seventh-avenue, charged with passing a worthless check drawn for $101 27. It was stated that the prisoner, who was well known to one of the members of the firm, came in and requested an exchange of checks for the amount named. Mr. SMITH, supposing that it was all right, complied with the request. When Mr. WOLFE's check was presented at the bank the announcement was made that there were no funds to his credit. The prisoner states that there was no intention on his part to defraud. An examination will be made by Justice DODGE, before whom he was arraigned yesterday morning.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.—The report of the week from the Central Park Meteorological Department records as follows: Barometer—maximum height, at 9 P. M. of 26th, 30.033; minimum, at 7 A. M. of 24th, 29.651; difference, or range, 0.382. Thermometer—maximum height, at 1 P. M. of 26th, 68.20; minimum, at 5 A. M. of 24th, 49.50; difference or range, 18.70. The average rate of speed per day of the wind during the week was 163 miles, the windiest day being Friday, the average speed per hour on which was 10 miles. There was rain on the 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Duration of actual rainy hours 26½. Depth of rain-fall for the week, ¼ of an inch nearly.

BASE BALL.—Quite a gala time is to be had to-day among the ball-players of Paterson, the occasion being the inaugural visit of the champion Unions of Morrisania to that town to play the Olympic Club. The Unions and their friends will take the 1 P. M. train from foot of Chambers-street, and will be met at the Paterson depot by the Olympic and escorted to their club-rooms. The contest will attract a large crowd of ladies at Paterson, and will be quite an event there. To-morrow the grand Picked-Nine match takes place on the Capitoline Ground at Brooklyn, on which occasion WALTERS is to pitch on the New-York side, and ZETTLEIN on behalf of Brooklyn.

SACRED CONCERT AT ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.—A very fine sacred concert was given last night at this Catholic Church, in Sullivan-street, in order to raise funds for the enlargement of the building. The congregation is composed chiefly of Italians, and the officiating priests are Italian. The Stabat Mater and the Moses of Rossini, the Jerusalem of Verdi, and other pieces were given with excellent effect by Signora A. GHIONI, Mrs. ABNER BRADY, and Signors MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI, MACCAFERRI and GARIBALDI, of the Italian opera, assisted by the chorus of the Academy. A handsome sum was raised.

SUPPOSED POISONING.—Saturday evening, Dr. JAMES W. HADLEY, residing in Second street, was arrested for forgery, on the complaint of GEORGE W. FITZGERALD, of No. 197 Stanton street, and was locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station House. At a late hour in the night he was found in his cell very sick and Police Surgeon KIMBARK being called, was of opinion that the prisoner had taken poison, and by his order he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

TAKEN IN THE ACT.—Saturday evening Officer SINNINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, being on duty in Centre Market, saw MARY ANN MCNALLY and JEREMIAH KEEFE, alleged to be well known by the Police as pocket operators, endeavoring to pick the pocket of a woman at one of the stands. The officer having embodied this statement in an affidavit, the prisoners were committed by Justice DOWLING for trial.

AFFRAY IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, JOHN KERRIGAN and WM. KELLY, meeting in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, quarreled, and KERRIGAN stabbed the other in the neck and head, making several severe wounds. The assailant was locked up to await the result of the injuries, but was subsequently discharged by Justice SHANDLEY.

AFFRAY IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—At an early hour yesterday an affray occurred at the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between EUGENE LYNCH and EDWARD COFFEE, in which the skull of the former was fractured. He was removed to the Hospital, and COFFEE was arrested by the Twelfth Precinct Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—The bodies of unknown drowned men were found yesterday at the foot of Cedar-street and at the foot of Whitehall-street. Both were removed to the Morgue, where inquests will be held.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Common Council of Hoboken have made the following appointments: Street Commissioner, JOSEPH SCHOLICH; Collector of Arrears of Taxes, JOHN MCGAVISK; Overseer of Poor, WM. N. PARSLOW; Weighmaster, GEORGE TUCKER; City Physician, JOHN C. TAYLOR; Assessors, First Ward, WM. WEYHAUSEN; Second Ward, JOHN MCCLUSKEY; Third Ward, ANDREW C. ROWLAND.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The alarm of fire at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night was caused by the oil in a kerosene lamp taking fire at DALTON'S, No. 16 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, while a young woman was filling it. A handkerchief was thrown over the lamp, and the whole pitched out of the window, without causing damage.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners have made the following appointments: ELEAZER HULL, JEREMIAH O'CONNELL, MICHAEL CAMPBELL and PATRICK PURCELL, of the old force. For Chancemen: JOHN SEEBACK, THOMAS J. O'NEILL and JOHN J. BANTA.

CO-OPERATIVE DIVIDEND.—The Coöperative Foundry Company, of this city, yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend, payable in stock, from its net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 19, 1867. The capital stock of the Company at that time paid in was $18,346, on which an annual dividend of twelve per cent. is allowed, and the balance of the profits is divided among the employes *pro rata* on salaries and wages earned. The net profits for the six months referred to are $8,392 82. The semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on certified stock amounts to $1,108 15, and the *pro rata* dividend on salaries and wages (twenty-nine three-tenths per cent.) to $4,336 67.—*Rochester Democrat, May 30.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

Consols open a fraction easier at 96⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for the account, ex dividend.

United States Bonds are a fraction firmer; the first sales this morning were made at 72¾ for the old issue. Erie Railway Shares, 47½. Illinois Centrals, 97.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30.

United States Five-twenties open at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day will probably reach 8,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:
Middling Uplands.....11⅜d.
Middling Orleans.....11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and dull. Corn, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 14s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White. No. 2 Red Western has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 12s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 33s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington brands, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil £35 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

Consols close at 96¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account, ex dividend. United States Bonds are a fraction easier, the last sales being made at 72⅝@72¾. Eries, 47½. Illinois Centrals, 97.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenties close at 77¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, and the sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening by several thousand bales, and now foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands.....11⅜d.
Middling Orleans.....11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d. and is now quoted at 37s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat is irregular. The following are the closing prices: California White, 14s. 3d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western, 12s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 9d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 33s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull at 84s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet at 68s ℔ cwt. Cheese has declined 6d.; the last sales were made at 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon is quiet at 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington brands, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 30—2 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet at 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £35 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 30.

Petroleum closed quiet at 44 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Bonds closed a fraction higher, at 77¼@77⅜ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Petroleum is heavy and prices are nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 30—Evening.

Petroleum quiet at previous prices.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 30.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar, 7¼@8 reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8¼@10 reals for Nos. 15 to 20, ℔ arrobe. Molasses Sugar, 6@7 reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Molasses, 5@5½ reals for Clayed, and 6@7 reals for Muscovado. Muscovado Sugars unsettled. Honey, 2⅜@4 reals ℔ gallon. Freights are firmer: ... per box to Northern and Southern ports, $2 12½@$2 ...; per hogshead Sugar to Northern ports, $9 50@$10 ...; per hogshead Molasses to Northern ports, $5 75@$6 25; per hogshead Sugar to Southern ports, $8 ...; per hogshead Molasses to Southern ports, $4 50@$5 75. Bacon, 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Butter is in demand at 30c.@50c. ℔ lb. Shooks, 9 reals ℔ box. Hoops, $50 ℔ M. for long shaved, and $40 for short. Lard is plentiful, and slightly declined. Lumber, $26@$27 ℔ M. feet for White Pine, and $18@$23 for Pitch Pine. Exchange, on London, 10¾@11 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 29½ ℔ cent. discount; in gold, long sight, 1¼ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30.

TOBACCO firm—Lugs, $7@$9 25; Factory Leaf, $11@$14 50; Black Wrappers, $12@$15 50; Medium to Good Bright Leaf, $15@$40; Fancy, $40@$75. COTTON dull. FLOUR heavy—Fall Superfine, $7 29@$7 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$11; Fancy, $13@$14 25. WHEAT heavy. CORN dull—Mixed, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c.; Choice White, 91c.@92c. OATS declining; 77c.@79c. BARLEY—Spring, $2 50. RYE declining; $1 80@$1 82. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork, $28@$28 50. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Choice Canvassed Hams, 20½c. LARD dull, 19c.@20c. LIVE STOCK lower. $4 50@$7 50, gross weight. SHEEP, $2@$6 ℔ head. Choice HOGS, $9@$9 75 ℔ cwt., gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR in moderate demand but market unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $12 25 for Amber Winter, $13 for White, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25. CORN held at $1 for No. 1; sales of car lots at $1 04. OATS scarce; 82c. for Western. CORNMEAL $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $34@$35; Middlings, $38 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 40c.; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—31,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Peas, 2,273,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,600 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 9,900 bushels Oats, and 1,670,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10 75. WHEAT moderately active and declined 3c.@4c.; No. 1, $1 92@$1 98; No. 2, $1 75. CORN active, but declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 2, buyers, 84½c.; No. 1, 85c.@85½c. OATS moderately active but declined ¾c.@1c.; 65¼c.@65¾c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS nominal. Mess Pork, $27 75@$28; Lard, 17¾c.@18c. BEEF CATTLE firm for best, but dull. LIVE HOGS firm, but quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull and easier; Corn, to Buffalo, 4c. RECEIPTS to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Flour, 3,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. TOLLS, $254,417. Receipts for the month of May of Grain, including Flour, reduced to bushels, 5,088,008; same from Jan. 1 to June 1, 6,608,000. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN—Buyers wide apart from sellers' views; Corn all held by one party, entirely nominal. OATS dull and drooping; sales 30,000 bushels; Western, to arrive, at 75c.; 275,000 bushels Western, on the spot, 77½c. Other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON firmer and advanced; sales 700 bales; Middlings, 28¾c.@29c.; receipts, 304 bales. SUGAR dull and retailing at 15¼c.@15½c. for Fair Cuba. MOLASSES, 40c.@50c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 50@$8 75. CORN easier at $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 82c. BRAN, $1 50. HAY, $18@$20. PORK, $29 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. LARD dull at 19¼c. for tierces; Keg, 20¼c. New-York Bank Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. premium; Commercial, ¼. Sterling Bank Exchange, 154¼; Commercial, 152¼@154. Gold, 139¼@139¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON firm; 31c.@32c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 28c. FLOUR dull and drooping; small sales Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Extras, $9@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 75@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12; Fancy, $13@14. WHEAT dull; $2 60@$2 80. RYE, $2 15. CORN very dull; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 15. OATS steady; Western and Pennsylvania, 90c.@95c.; Southern, $1@$1 05. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR dull; Family $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull but unchanged. CORN dull; 80c. for No. 1. RYE firm and scarce; $2@$2 05. COTTON dull; 29c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; little done; sales 160 hhds.; receipts light. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $27 50 best offer; $28 asked. BULK MEATS, BACON and LARD neglected. GOLD 139¾.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and lower; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8 75@9 00; Medium, $7 99@$8 75. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $1 96@1 97; No. 2, $1 87. OATS dull and lower; 60½@65c. for New. RECEIPTS to-day—1,400 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Oats, 5,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush Corn.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—White Michigan held at $2 88; Amber declined 15@17c.; sales at $2 38@2 40; to arrive next week, $2 38. CORN easier; sales No. 1 at 92c., buyer; for June, 94@95c. OATS declining; sales No. 1 at 72c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; 3c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 20,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON firm; Middling, 30¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Winter Wheats less firm. WHEAT dull but nominally unchanged. CORN—Prime White firm at $1 15; Yellow, $1 21@$1 23. OATS steady; Western, 88c.; Maryland, 90c.@94c. RYE steady; $2@$2 05. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, May 30.

TOBACCO—Sales 109 hhds. Lugs to Fair Leaf, $8@$17.50. FLOUR—Superfine $8.75@9. WHEAT $2.40@$2.45. CORN firm, 94c.@95c. OATS 83c.@85c. LARD 18¾c. MESS PORK $28. BACON—Shoulders 14c.; Clear Rib Sides 16¾c.; Clear Sides 17½c.; Bulk Shoulders 13c.; Clear Sides 16¾c. WHISKY nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed firm at 41c. RESINS in demand; Strained, $2 15; No. 2, $2 20@$2 25; No. 1, $4; Pale, $6; White, $9 25. COTTON dull. TAR firm at $3 15.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 30.

COTTON dull and nominal. RECEIPTS 30 bales. EXPORTS 210 bales. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK $29.50. BACON—Shoulders 14c.; Clear Sides 18c. LARD 19¾c.@20½c. CORN 95c. OATS 85c.@90c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 30.

COTTON—No sales; sellers too stiff for buyers. Receipts, 88 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 456 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Saturday, May 30.

COTTON dull and nominally 29c.; stock on hand, 5,726 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Saturday, May 30.

COTTON—Nothing doing; Middling, 30½c.@31c.; receipts, 65 bales; exports, 927 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 30.

COTTON—Nothing doing, and quotations are nominal; no sales; receipts, 7 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¼. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

GOUGE'S ATMOSPHERIC VENTILATORS, for ventilating public and private buildings. Pamphlets sent free. Address HENRY A. GOUGE, No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	June 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 4	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
France	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	June 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 6	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Arizona	June 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Nevada	June 3	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	June 4	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	June 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, etc., by the *Etna*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, etc., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 6 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Bremen.—John Foulds, Guido Marn with family and servant, H. Bopp Schickedang, Helen Welsch, Caroline Reemelin, C. O. Gerberding and child, H. Villard and wife, Nathan Lachenbruch, Carl Seiler, Joseph Schroder, Thos. Reid and son, Wm. Hunt, Thos. Ball and family, A. Walter, James Robes, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon sets.... 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 22 | Gov. Island..5 11 | Hell Gate .. 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 31.

Sailed.

Ship Liverpool, London, Arkwright, San Francisco, from the S. W. Spit.

Bark Commerce, from Philadelphia, with coal, for Aspinwall.

Schooner J. F. Knight, for Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, May 16, via Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 738 passengers to Oelricks & Co. Passed Needles Point 3 P. M. 19th, and up to the 27th had heavy gales from the westward blowing at times a hurricane; since then had calms and dense fogs. May 28, lat. 44, long. 53 33 west, passed ship Sunbeam steering N. W.; 31st, at 2 P. M., off Fire Island, passed ship Universe, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, Liverpool, 60 ds., with mdse. and passengers to S. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had strong westerly gales up to the banks; since light winds and calms. May 7, lat. 46 09, long. 28 52, spoke bark White Sea, from Lisbon, for St. John, N. B.; May 11, lat. 47 34, long. 40 45, spoke bark Cora Linn, from St. John, N. B., for Wales; saw several icebergs on the passage.

U. S. steamer Ascutney, ——, Washington, D. C.

Bark Alecta, Behnken, Neuvitas, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thomas Owen. May 20, lat. 24 28, long. 79 50, had heavy northerly gale in which lost and split sails; May 26, lat. 34 16, long. 73 15, passed schr. Eda Hardwood, with foremast sprung and bowsprit gone, bound north.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Bryan, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., with molasses to J. Lee, vessel to E. F. Small. May 21, lat. 30 30, long. 72 20, spoke brig Active, (Br.,) from St. Johns, for Matanzas, the Captain sick on board; left bark Celia, for Baltimore, 2 days; Thomas Campbell, (Br.,) for Boston, 2 ds.; schr. Tubman, for Boston, 2 ds.

Brig Belle (of London,) Hill, Nagasaki, Japan, Dec 30, via St. Helena, March 30, with teas, to order. Feb. 15, off the Cape of Good Hope, experienced a hurricane from northwest, and has been within 250 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 7 days, with light N. E. winds and fogs. Feb. 15, lat. 22 south long. 30 east, spoke ship Juniffa (N. G.,) from Samarange for Antwerp, and spoke her again, March 13, off the Cape of Good Hope. April 1, off St. Helena, spoke ship Pride of the Port, from Bombay for Liverpool. April 17, on the line, spoke ship Charger, from Liverpool for Shanghai; the same time, spoke bark Athelstan, from Liverpool for Cocquimbo.

Schr. General Grant, (of Southport, Me.) Orchard, Green Turtle Key, 8 days, with pines to J. Douglas. May 24, lat. 30 20, long. 78 20, spoke whaling bark Pacific (of New-Bedford) with 40 bbls. of sperm oil and 35 bbls. whale oil; the bark Pacific spoke on May 23 whaling Brig Oxford (of Fairhaven), with 40 bbls. of oil, and all well.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa, 11 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall, vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms. May 28, lat. 34 20, long. 74 08, spoke bark E. F. Harriman, from Havana, for Philadelphia.

Ship Cynosure, (Br.,) from Liverpool, arrived 30th inst., reports strong westerly gales up to the Banks; since light winds and fogs, and has 50 passengers all well.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christey, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Adelaide, McComber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Manamon, Elizabethport, for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Webb, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Crosbey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. M. Kennedy, Mills, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. P. S. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C., with coal, for Hoboken.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with merchandise and passenger to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. G. R. Merney, Merney, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Mouver, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Panther, Reckett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Jerome, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Triumph, Lester, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Raynor, Phinney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendrickson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Mathews, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Success, Ricnards, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. Wright, Warren, Newburg for New-London.
Schr. Vermilion, Lockwood, Marlborough for Boston.
Schr. Wm. Penn, Phillips, Philadelphia for Wareham.
Schr. Isaac N. Seymour, Norton, Newburg for Norwich.
Schr. Alma Bacon, Corsby, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. Union, Winters, Port Johnson for New-Haven.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, Port Johnson for Norwalk.
Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.
Schr. Urbana, Plumb, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Helen, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Sch. J. M. Tayler, Fowler, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Newburg for Bridgeport.
Schr. Edwin, Burton, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr. Trypenia, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Ida, Davis, Taunton.
Schr. Jane, Graham, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Forest Home, Thorne, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Smith, Portland.
Schr. Jane M. Bramerd, Ryan, Portland.
Schr. W. E. Pendleton, Robinson, Westerly.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. Rocions, Hatfield, Bridgeport.
Schr. Kent, Whitcomb, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Rondout, for Westerly.
Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.
Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Luna Smith, Newburg for Norwich.
Schr. Maria, Barber, Newburg for Westerly.
Schr. John S. Freeman, Moarell, Hartford.
Schr. Chas. Haverly, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Gallagan, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Eliza, Brewer, Milford.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 31—Arr. yesterday, ship W. A. Campbell, from Liverpool, and steamer Nereus, from New-York. To-day, bark Addie Tarleton, from Surinam, and brig Valentia, from Arago.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—Arr. ship Emma, from Valparaiso. May 27—Bark Monantuno, from New-York.

HAVANNA, May 30—Sailed to-day, steamer Eagle for New-York.

CHINA, GLASS,

PLATED WARE,

GAS FIXTURES.

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THAN ITS EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY THROUGHOUT EUROPE DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS, AND ITS UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS SINCE ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNITED STATES. HERE, AS WELL AS ABROAD, THE FIRST PHYSICIANS INDORSE AND RECOMMEND IT, AND NUMEROUS FAMILIES USE IT REGULARLY AS A PLEASANT, STRENGTHENING, NON-EXCITING TONIC.
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None genuine unless having MACE'S on the Directions. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 357, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 357.
22, 5, 61, 8, 30, 57, 25, 31, 47, 64, 56, 29, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 358, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 358.
10, 36, 77, 1, 14, 66, 33, 9, 5, 74, 3, 28, 39.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 409, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 409.
15, 75, 56, 72, 37, 76, 59, 61, 2, 6, 70, 8, 66.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 410, May 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 410.
7, 78, 10, 63, 43, 42, 16, 40, 9, 65, 32, 44, 35.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 188 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—INFORMATION furnished, and prizes cashed in gold, by ORIHUELA & CO., No. 14 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MISSING.—CHARLES BROWN, OF NO. 43 Pearl-st., having left his home Saturday morning, not having been heard from since. Any information sent to his wife will be rewarded.